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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

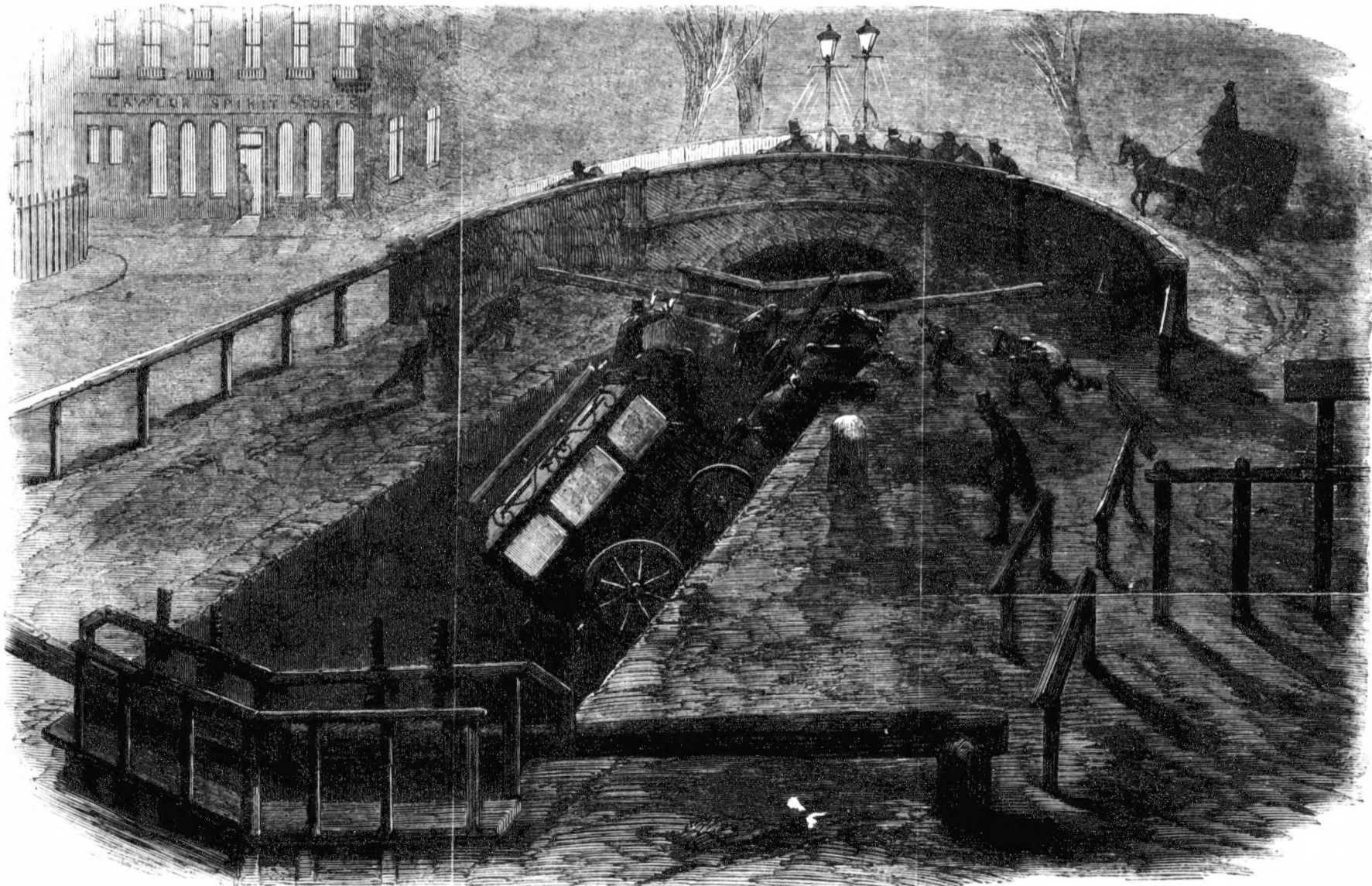
AFTER the great discussion on the Budget which, as we write, is not yet at end, we do not suppose there will be many important Parliamentary debates this Session, though the notices on the paper refer to an immense variety of subjects, such as the law of marriage in Ireland (interesting just now by reason of the Yelverton case); the laws relating to the transfer of land; the Maynooth grant (to be condemned by Mr. Whalley, successor to Mr. Spooner); the Admiralty's method of building ships (to be criticised by Mr. Lindsay); the new Post Office Savings Bank system; the City of London coal tax; the dangers of window-cleaning as practised by metropolitan housemaids; the right of volunteers to be exempted from paying toll; and—more momentous and suggestive question than any of the others just now—the liability to seizure of private property sailing under belligerent flags. Mr. Edwin James was to have called attention to the defects in the existing poor law, and was to have introduced a scheme for a "lodger franchise," one of those "fancy franchises" which Radicals thought so ridiculous and impracticable when they were brought forward by Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli; but Mr. Edwin James no longer belongs to the House of Commons, and lodgers, for the present, will continue to have no voice in returning members to Parliament.

Some half dozen candidates came forward to supply Mr. James's place in the representation of Marylebone, of whom four, Mr. Wingrove Cooke, Mr. Harvey Lewis, Mr. Harper Twelvrees, and Sir Robert Carden were expected to go to the poll; but Mr. Twelvrees, anxious to avoid division amongst his party it seems, retired at the last moment. Sir Robert Carden enjoys a certain notoriety as a weak-minded, dogmatic Alderman, much given to prosing and to advocating the introduction of the Maine Liquor Law in England. Mr. Harper Twelvrees, though he has a certain back-kitchen reputation in connection with soaps and vermin-destroyers, is on the whole less known to fame. Mr. Wingrove Cooke, from a literary point of view, and, generally, as a man of education and thought, had, of course, superior claims to all the other candidates. We cannot say, however, that we ad-

mi- mire a candidate who, when called upon to explain his views on the subject of the suffrage to an audience of electors and non-electors, says that he would first demand a little extension, and then ("like Oliver Twist," of course) ask for more. This, we may be sure, means that he disapproves of universal suffrage (the very point on which the audience wished to be informed), but that he does not like to say so to an assemblage of Radicals from whom he is soliciting a favour. One curious reason given by Mr. Wingrove Cooke for appearing in Marylebone was that when in China he had been in the habit of going into "pestilential places." It seems to have been objected to him at one of his meetings that he had written for the *Times* (an accusation which certainly cannot be brought against Sir Robert Carden), and the Chinese "special correspondent" had almost to make excuses for having since his return to England contributed certain articles to the first newspaper in Europe on certain subjects "on which he happened to share the opinions of its directors." Probably in the eyes of Marylebone the great evil of being connected with the *Times* arises from the fact that that journal has nothing to say just now in favour of Reform, but, on the contrary, a great deal against it. Mr. Wingrove Cooke spoke on the Reform question, and made the astoundingly absurd remark that Parliamentary Reform was much needed because Reform was less cared for by the present House of Commons than by any that had assembled for the last quarter of a century. This observation, which is not the less ridiculous because it has all the air of an ingenious paradox, is based upon the curious assumption that what Parliament thinks undesirable for the country is for that very reason desirable. Because the House of Commons does not cry out for Reform, therefore the House of Commons itself needs reforming! Strange reasoning, and which involves the previous acceptance not only of the postulate already mentioned, but also of this other one—that the natural business of the House of Commons is not so much to represent and to assist in governing the country as to be perpetually altering a Constitution which has worked longer and better—which has given us, and still gives us, more liberty—than any other ever devised. Some

seventy years ago three great Constitutions were invented—the American (1789), the Polish (1791), and the French (1793). The Polish was abolished by foreign intervention and by force of arms; the French perished through the despotism which naturally grew out of it; and now, through its own inherent weakness, the American Constitution is going to pieces. If the Constitution of England still subsists in good working order, it is in a great measure because we have not been perpetually playing with and pulling it to pieces to see what it is made of, as curious-minded, mischievous children play with their toys; and also because we have never aimed at giving it a perfectly symmetrical look such as has been presented by too many of those "paper Constitutions" which Continental Sovereigns issue in periods of political distress, and which they call in as soon as they have got over their temporary difficulties.

From abroad the news continues to be of a very stormy kind. What the penny papers, however, call "the massacre at Warsaw" turns out to have been no massacre at all, but simply the dispersion of an immense and menacing mob, which had already begun to pelt the troops with stones, and (according to the correspondence published in the *Times*) had actually killed five or six soldiers. Many persons will now be of opinion that the assemblages in the streets of Warsaw ought not to have been tolerated so long as they actually were. In the meanwhile, we learn that Garibaldi has addressed a letter on the subject of the so-called "massacres" in Warsaw to Mr. A. Herten, the well-known Russian refugee, or voluntary exile. Garibaldi sympathises with the Poles, which is quite right; but he also speaks of the Czar having dyed his hands in Polish blood, &c., which is simply nonsense. What should we have done in England under similar circumstances? After reading the Riot Act we should have dispersed the mob, if possible, without bloodshed; but in any case we should have dispersed it. In his own way—in speeches and in printed addresses—Prince Gortschakoff has been reading the Riot Act to the inhabitants of Warsaw for the last month.



THE FATAL OMNIBUS ACCIDENT AT PORTOBELLO, DUBLIN —(FROM A SKETCH BY A. OLDHAM.)

### THE ACCIDENT AT PORTOBELLO.

THE excitement created by the accident at Portobello has hardly yet ceased in Dublin, though a more fatal calamity has since occurred in the city. How the accident arose, and the terrible scene at the moment when the omnibus fell into the lock, we described last week. The people ran distractedly about the banks, uttering wild exclamations and looking vainly down into the deep chasm, the darkness of which was dimly revealed by a solitary lamp on the bridge above. No voice issued from the vault. A loud splash, followed by a faint snort from one of the horses, which struggled for an instant, was the only sound that was heard. A crowd rapidly collected, and all was excitement and confusion. Ladders were got, ropes were flung down at one side, and every one had some suggestion or advice which was at once given and rejected in the agitation and bewilderment which prevailed. Candles were obtained to enable them to see the half-floating tomb. Meanwhile the lock-keeper was found, but unfortunately his services tended rather to aggravate than lessen the calamity. Instead of turning off the water by opening the lower gates, he seems to have turned it on. One of the witnesses at the inquest said, "Just as the driver was taken up, to my great surprise I saw a great rush of water into the chamber. I went to the upper gate, and met O'Neill, the lock-keeper, who had the key of the sluice-gate in his hand. I bawled out to him, 'In the name of God, O'Neill, what have you done?' 'I'll float the bus!' was his answer." If this be correct, it is a lamentable proof of the evil of leaving ignorant men in positions of such responsibility. He seemed unable to distinguish between a bus and a boat. It is a fact that the water rose rapidly and covered the omnibus. To save any of its inmates now seemed hopeless; but still the utmost exertions were made to extricate them. A hatchet was procured from a butcher's stall, and the roof of the bus having been then smashed open, they were dragged out. While this sad and tedious operation was going on numbers of people, who were apprehensive lest friends might have been amongst the passengers, pushed anxiously round to see the unfortunates as they were brought out; and as each was disencumbered a deep sensation was excited. As our readers already know, all six of the passengers were dead.

### Foreign Intelligence.

#### FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes an account of the indirect revenue for the first three months of the present year, which shows a decrease of 5,931,000*fr.* as compared with the same period in 1860.

Vely Pacha, the new Turkish Ambassador to the Court of the Tuilleries, has arrived in Paris.

In the Corps Legislatif a project of law exempting from stamp duty newspaper supplements containing the accounts of the sittings of the Chambers has been adopted.

Paris papers assert that six Russian corps d'armée will be placed on a war footing in the course of next summer.

#### BELGIUM.

After spirited speeches by the Ministers of War and Finance, General Chazal and M. Frère, the Chamber of Deputies have voted a credit of 15,500,000*fr.* for artillery. The numbers were—Ayes, 63; noes, 32.

#### AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The *Austrian Gazette* denies in the most positive terms that there is any truth in the statement made by several Viennese papers to the effect that the Government intend to grant an independent Ministry to Hungary, and no longer require the Hungarians to send representatives to the Council of the Empire. Meanwhile, the majority of the Upper House of the Hungarian Diet appear determined to demand the re-establishment of the laws which existed up to 1848. The Liberal party of the country go for the maintenance of the laws adopted in 1848 by the Hungarian Diet.

The assemblies of the councils of the Verona, Venice, Istria, and Vicenza communes, for the purpose of electing deputies to the Council of the Empire in Vienna, have proved utter failures. The number of councillors required by law to make an election did not appear. At Padua the result was still less encouraging to Austria. No councillor attended. The Communal Council of Udine acted more contumaciously still. They did indeed assemble, and they did elect deputies, but they chose three citizens who are at present prisoners in the Austrian gaol-fortress of Olmutz.

The Bohemian Diet has sent a deputation to the Emperor of Austria asking him to go to Prague for the purpose of being crowned King of Bohemia.

The Galician Diet has been opened. An address expressive of loyalty to the Emperor was voted by acclamation.

Neither Dalmatia nor Fiume has sent any representatives to the Croatian Diet.

According to the *Patrie* it is the intention of the Emperor and Empress of Austria to make an Imperial progress through the different Austrian provinces in the beginning of May.

#### RUSSIA AND POLAND.

Warsaw is now completely overawed by the military; troops are continually arriving, and three Generals have been sent from St. Petersburg to assist Prince Gortschakoff. The Prince has assumed a firm attitude, and has refused to grant audiences to citizens of high standing.

It is now stated that the number of persons who fell in the Warsaw slaughter amounts at least to thirty. Several hundreds, it is affirmed, have been wounded. The corpses were carried to the citadel by the soldiers, and were buried within the fortifications. Numerous arrests have been made. In a proclamation addressed to the citizens of Warsaw on the day after the massacre Prince Gortschakoff declares that the troops acted with moderation and forbearance, and only had recourse to arms when no other means appeared to exist of repressing a formidable riot. According to Prince Gortschakoff's statement, the number of citizens killed amounted to ten, and of those wounded to 108; but he alleges that, on the other hand, two soldiers were killed and ten wounded by stones and bricks which the crowd flung at them. The city of Warsaw is ordered to contribute daily the sum of 2000 roubles for the maintenance of the troops, and to pay 1500 roubles to defray the expense of burying those who fell in the recent disturbances. General Panintin, the Military Governor of Warsaw, has published a proclamation sternly prohibiting the wearing of political emblems, and limiting the followers at a funeral to the family of the deceased.

The agitation resulting from the Warsaw émeute has extended to the Ukraine. A telegram, via Berlin, informs us that disturbances have broken out at Kiew, the capital, in consequence of a funeral service for the victims of Warsaw, with which the Russian troops interfered; a conflict ensued, and several persons were killed and wounded. The *Paris Presse* gives the numbers at 150. The city of Cracow is greatly disturbed, and there has been bloodshed at Lublin, to which town General Chreleff had just marched a body of troops from Warsaw. A Cracow letter says that on the 10th the shops were closed, and the inhabitants went in thousands to the Church of St. Maria, where a solemn requiem was celebrated for the victims of the 8th. When the choir sang the hymn, "Dies iræ, dies illa," every one fell on his knees weeping and groaning. At the theatre on the 9th, at the moment when the curtain was being raised, a spectator cried out, "Let us leave, they are bombarding Warsaw!" Instantly the theatre was deserted. At Lemberg, where a collision is daily expected, the police have prohibited the wearing of mourning cockades, and all political emblems of a similar kind.

At Warsaw the Government are trying to appease the ferment by the appointment of popular Polish officers. M. Lewinski has been

named as Minister of the Interior for Poland, and Count Zamoyski as Vice-President of the Council of State. Both these gentlemen laid down as conditions on which they will accept the said offices—that the military be withdrawn to their barracks, and a civic guard established throughout the country. The negotiations, therefore, produced no result.

M. Wielopolski will shortly proceed to St. Petersburg, the Emperor wishing to have a personal conference with him on the state of things in Poland.

News from the provinces indicates the existence of an irritable feeling among the peasants against the noblemen.

#### TURKEY AND THE EAST.

The insurrectionary struggle in the Herzegovina is still going on. In some districts the people have proclaimed the Prince of Montenegro. A very extensive emigration was taking place from Bulgaria into Serbia, despite the violent measures by which the Turks were endeavouring to prevent them. Ninety-one Bulgarian families, numbering over 560 persons, quitted their dwelling-places in one day.

Omar Pacha has been appointed Generalissimo of the army in the Herzegovina, and will conduct the inquiry in Bosnia.

Prince Garathanne has arrived in Constantinople, and has demanded the evacuation of Belgrade by the Mussulmans.

The official ratification of the blockade of the coasts of Albania from Durazzo to the neighbouring frontiers of Austria has been published. Turkish vessels are ordered to regularly maintain the blockade, which commenced on the 13th of April, 1861.

#### SYRIA.

The report of the Syrian Commission is so voluminous that it will be sent back for revision and abbreviation. All the Commissioners, with the exception of the representative of France, recommend the appointment of three Kaimakans for the Lebanon—namely, a Druse, a Maronite, and a Greek. The French Commissioner insists on the appointment of only one Kaimakan, to be a Maronite. The Commissioners are to remain at Beyrout.

A petition to the Paris Congress on the affairs of Syria has been very numerous signed by the European merchants, shopkeepers, and other residents at Beyrout, praying for a continuation of the occupation of Syria by French or other European troops until the more effectual government of the country has been organised. In case of such occupation not being decided on by the Congress, they pray for timely notice of the course that is to be pursued, in order that they may provide for their own safety.

#### AMERICA.

The *New York Herald* states that warlike rumours and the naval preparations of the Government are creating intense excitement throughout the city. On the 5th inst. a panic prevailed among stock operators. The Federal Government had received no intelligence from Fort Pickens for several days. This caused the belief that the fort had been attacked and telegraphic communication cut off by the Secessionists. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* says the country is on the brink of a civil war. A despatch from Charleston, dated the 5th, says a terrible moment is evidently at hand. "News from Washington and New York corroborates the general impression that within twenty-four hours war will be upon us. Every man has been ordered on duty, and the utmost activity prevails. The highest officials declare that the present state of things can last but a short time longer. The excitement is intense. Everything wears a warlike aspect."

According to the *New York Times*, General Beauregard had declared to Major Anderson that he must evacuate Fort Sumter or it would be shelled within forty-eight hours. Major Anderson's supplies were to be cut off immediately.

An effort was made in the Senate, on the 25th, to bring matters to a crisis, Mr. Trumbull offering a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the Senate the true way to preserve the Union was to enforce the laws of the Union; that resistance to their enforcement, under any pretence or name, was disunion; and that it was the duty of the President to use all means in his power to hold and protect the public property of the United States, and to enforce the laws thereof throughout the whole Union. The Democratic party were favourable to taking a vote on this resolution, but the Republicans declined the challenge, and the resolution was passed over.

The discussion on the proposal made by Great Britain to submit the San Juan dispute to arbitration appears to have been prematurely cut short by the adjournment of the Senate. Mr. Nesmith opposed the scheme, and Mr. Sumner, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who adopted a report in its favour, was to have replied, but the delivery of his speech must now be postponed till the next Session.

The Mexicans were reported to be marching on Texas with a view to reconquer it. Advice from Matamoros state that General Ampudia, with 3000 Mexicans, was sixty miles off, marching on Brownsville. Ampudia had dispatched expresses with placards and handbills announcing that Texas rightly belonged to Mexico, that she would no longer have the support of the Federal Government, and now was the time to take her. Reinforcements in large numbers were rapidly coming in to him. All the heavy guns and ordnance at Brazos Island had been ordered to be removed from the scene of anticipated difficulties.

#### CANADA.

The Governor-General opened the fourth Session of the sixth Parliament of United Canada on the 16th ult. with a speech more than usually uninteresting. A passing reference is made to the visit of the Prince of Wales, and a measure having for its object the proper administration of bankrupt estates in Upper Canada is promised. During the discussion which followed on the speech an amendment was moved to the clause referring to the visit of the Prince of Wales to the following effect:—

That while our gracious Sovereign has acknowledged the loyalty which greeted his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his visit to our shores during the last year, and while that visit will long be held in grateful remembrance by her Majesty's loyal subjects in this great appendage of her empire, this House feels bound to express to your Excellency its deep regret that, owing to the unwise counsel tendered to his Royal Highness, the feelings of large classes of her Majesty's subjects were insulted, their rights ignored, and much political and religious excitement engendered, detrimental alike to the peace of the country and that full and unreserved equality of the rights and privileges which all classes of the people should constitutionally enjoy.

Ministers disowned all responsibility for the letters of the Governor-General respecting the Orange processions and the action of the Duke of Newcastle, and of course the amendment was voted down.

The Ministers are notoriously weak, strong dissensions prevailing at each Cabinet meeting. It is alleged that the Upper Canada Premier, Mr. Macdonald, and Mr. Rose, Commissioner of Public Works, are not on speaking terms.

A LARGE MEETING, consisting of representatives from all parts of the kingdom, assembled at Hanover on the 8th inst., and agreed on an address to the King, expressive of the wish of the country for the abolition of the present administrative system of government, and the re-establishment of the old Constitution.

GARIBALDI AND THE POLISH MOVEMENT.—The *Diritto* publishes a letter from Garibaldi, dated April 14, addressed to M. Alexandre Herzen, the celebrated Russian refugee, now residing in London. In this letter Garibaldi says:—"The emancipation of the serfs in Russia has been recently saluted by Europe with thankfulness. This deed has placed the Czar among the most illustrious benefactors of humanity; but, now that the work of goodness has been stained by the blood of an innocent people, it is the duty of those who applauded the generous act of emancipation to raise the voice of malediction against the consummation of the most detestable of crimes."

### AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

A letter was read in the Italian Chamber of Deputies on Saturday from General Garibaldi, explaining his reply to the workmen of Milan, and disclaiming any intention of offending either the King or the Parliament. At the same time he expressed his indignation at the manner in which the Southern army had been treated, and proposed a project for a vast national armament. The reading of the letter was received with much coldness. The General's complaints as to the volunteers have been favourably considered, and the King has signed a decree relative to the Southern army, in which measures are specially ordered for the satisfaction of the demands of the volunteers.

The health of Garibaldi continues to improve. A correspondent states that General Klappa has had several interviews with Garibaldi, and that both are perfectly in accord with regard to the Hungarian question. General Klappa's views are stated to be that, so long as there remains a chance of Hungary being able to come to terms with Austria upon the basis of the laws of 1848, no movement from without by which the future of the country might be imperilled ought to be attempted.

Further revelations relative to the late conspiracy in Naples are continually being made; amongst the last is the discovery of a depot of arms and some very important papers. Forty persons coming from Rome, the focus of the insurrectionary movements, have been arrested.

General Fanti has presented to the Chamber of Deputies a project of law for levying 18,000 men in the Neapolitan provinces.

The Marquis de Montezemolo, having tendered his resignation, has been replaced in the lieutenancy of Sicily by Signor Dallarovera.

### SPAIN AND ST. DOMINGO.

THE old Spanish part of the island of Hayti has been annexed to Spain. For some time past it appears that a large and systematic emigration has been going on from Havannah to the island, and when the emigrants were strong enough to raise the Spanish flag several vessels, ready equipped with arms and troops, were despatched from the Havannah to take possession of the island. The *New York Herald* gives us the following account of this affair:—

Spanish intrigue for the annexation of St. Domingo has at length taken a visible shape. A concerted plan for causing disaffection in the island, by the emigration there of persons hired for the work, has been going on for some time; and no little consternation was created by the hoisting in St. Domingo of the Spanish flag on the 16th inst. (March). Spain is ostensibly to create a protectorate over these emissaries, for which purpose vessels of war, with troops, arms, and munitions, have been sent to St. Domingo. The result will be the forcible acquisition of the island. Other vessels of war, with 10,000 troops, are to be sent from Cuba and from Spain. It is thought that, by an arrangement with France, Spain will also acquire Hayti, while Mexico will not be forgotten. The internal dissensions in the United States, and England's apathy on account of her cotton interests, seem to have prompted Spain to this bold step of national aggrandisement.

It is curious to put in juxtaposition with the above a piece of information given in the French official *Moniteur* of Sunday, on the authority of a "private letter":—

Important events have just occurred at St. Domingo. On the 18th inst. General Santana proclaimed from the balcony of the Government palace, in presence of the troops and the National Guard, the reincorporation of the eastern part of the island of Hayti to Spain, its ancient metropolis.

We read in the *Times* (City Article):—

The attempt, apparently successful, to annex the Dominican Republic to Spain will excite considerable indignation in the United States, and may be viewed as one of the first results of the diminution of political influence sustained by America since the commencement of the disunion movement. About seven years ago a project was on foot in the United States to acquire gradual control over this Republic, the first step contemplated being to secure a naval station in the Bay of Samana, one of the finest harbours in the world, and which is alleged to possess an abundant supply of coal fit for steam purposes, and so situated that vessels might load even alongside the mines. This position once attained, the accomplishment subsequently of any designs on Cuba would have been greatly facilitated. In its strategical and maritime bearings, St. Domingo is one of the most valuable islands in the world, lying as it does on the highway from Europe to Central America, and across the isthmus to Australia. In 1852, and on later occasions, the *Times* made endeavours to awaken the commercial world to the advantages of this place, but, although the question of the rapid development of the shortest steam route to the gold colonies was in a great measure dependent upon an abundant supply of fuel being opened up at a midway station, nothing was done in the way even of inquiry. Since that time America and Spain have been jealously watching the designs of each other, and the present weakness of America has doubtless inspired Spain with the belief that her time for bold action has arrived. As the Dominican Republic comprises only the Spanish portion of the island of St. Domingo, and a population of about 200,000, while the remainder is occupied by the black population formerly under France, numbering about 800,000, it will be interesting to ascertain if the Spanish movement has been made in concert with analogous designs by the latter Power. The dethroned Emperor Souleouque has been resident at Paris since his expulsion from Hayti, where the form of government is now again Republican.

DECENTRALISATION IN FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* contains a report to the Emperor by the Minister of the Interior, followed by an Imperial decree, enacting that henceforward the Prefect and Sub-Prefects shall decide on certain departmental and communal matters which were till now within the province of the different Ministers. M. de Persigny says in his report:—"From the day when the popular vote placed in your hands the destinies of France the administration of public affairs has been a subject of constant thought to your Majesty. You have considered that you ought at once to maintain, in the organisation of the different powers of the State, that strong unity which is one of the glories of the Empire, and to respond to the wishes of the people by applying the great principle, that though one may govern from a distance one can administer well only close at hand. This fruitful thought inspired the decree of March 25, 1852, and for the first time the decentralisation so often demanded became a reality." The Minister then goes into details, but the decree may be generally described as an enlargement and extension of the one just mentioned.

LIFE IN SAVANNAH.—According to a Georgia paper, an assassination is in full swing in the dominions of Jefferson Davis. The *Savannah Republican* of the 25th ult. gives the following information:—"Judging from the several puddles of blood to be met with yesterday morning on sidewalks in different streets of our city, it would indicate that Saturday night was one of more desperate debauch among a certain class than is usual in Savannah. Our attention was particularly attracted, when passing in front of the Marine Bank on St. Julian-street, by a considerable pool of blood and a trail of the same from it round to Drayton-street, for some distance. We were unable to ascertain the cause of it, but think that such unsightly appearances should be accounted for."

M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS.—A publisher named Delavie brought an action before the Civil Tribunal a few days since against M. Alexandre Dumas to obtain payment of 22,600*fr.* He showed that he had been engaged with Dumas in the publication of the journal called the *Monte Cristo*, and that the result was that in 1848 that gentleman was his debtor for 10,295*fr.*; that he subsequently made advances to Dumas for his expedition to Russia and Circassia, and also for the purchase of the brig in which he contemplated visiting the Greek Archipelago—the said advances, when added to the preceding sum, making the total claimed. He further said that before leaving Italy Dumas had entered into an arrangement to pay him in a year, but he had not done so. In reply to the action Dumas affirmed that in the *Monte Cristo* affair Delavie had not acted fairly by him, and he therefore prayed that their partnership in it should be declared formally at an end, and moreover that Delavie should be made to pay him damages as an indemnity for having unjustifiably brought the present action. But the Tribunal rejected Dumas' demand, and ordered him to pay to the plaintiff 22,600*fr.* in four instalments with interest, also to pay him 500*fr.* damages and the costs.

THE BRIGHTON PRESENTATION TO GENERAL GARIBALDI.—The watch lately sent from Brighton to General Garibaldi, purchased by the penny subscriptions of 17,000 persons, has been acknowledged by the General in a letter to Mr. Coningham, M.P.:—"Be pleased to express my feelings of great gratitude to the English working men—to which good and laborious class I am proud to belong—for the valuable gift which they have transmitted to me, through you. I knew that the hour of Italian nationality was marked on the dial-plate of Time. But observing that in my own country many denied this, because the counsels of the foreigner and dastardly fears would have it so, it is a great comfort to me to find that hour indicated by the watch that the people of Brighton have given to me."

## THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* gives us the following account of the bloodshed in Warsaw on the 8th inst. :—

On Sunday, the day after the publication of the decree dissolving the Agricultural Society, public feeling gave itself expression in three monster demonstrations. After morning service there was an immense gathering at the Cemetery of Powonski, at the grave of the victims of the 27th of February. In the afternoon many thousands assembled in front of the building in which the Agricultural Society's business is transacted, and, after decorating it with garlands, went to the palace of Count Andrzej Zamoycki (the society's president), to present him with the two wreaths—one "in the name of a grateful country to the President of the Agricultural Society," the other "To the Count Andrzej Zamoycki as a testimonial of the confidence and respect of his fellow-countrymen." It was a perfect ovation. The order was wonderful. The special constables, though disbanded, were there keeping the peace—only showing their cards of authority, which they carried in their pockets instead of on their hats as before, to be instantly obeyed. And then, after the Count, in compliance with the demands of the crowd, had appeared on a balcony and said a few words to the assembled thousands, they dispersed as quietly as they had collected. In the evening, for the third time during the day, the inhabitants of the town collected in immense numbers—this time not to testify their sorrow for their dead compatriots, nor their respect and regard for their living "Father," as they had called Count Andrzej, but simply to signify to the Russian Government their dissatisfaction at the measures it had taken, and with the promises it had made. The large space round the Viceroyal Castle was there for the place of gathering; the Viceroy himself the man sought, and, if all had been subsequently managed by the authorities as it was on this Sunday evening, I should have no tale to tell of the barbarous massacre of unarmed crowds. The Castle was at once surrounded with troops from the interior court, and the people were exhorted to go home. They were without arms; they had no intention of using violence. They only wished the Government to know that the national voice was against the dissolution of the Agricultural Society—that the national desires were still unsatisfied. The Generals in command listened, but replied that as military men they knew nothing of these things, and again repeated their exhortations to the crowd to retire. Ultimately an assurance was given that the people's wishes should be made known to the Prince; and upon the withdrawal of the military the people at once withdrew.

Thus closed Sunday, and Monday brought with it that uneasy, restless, insecure feeling which usually forebodes a storm. It was a Roman Catholic holiday. As is customary, all the shops were closed, all workshops empty, and the population of the town for the most part in the streets. The early part of the day passed without disturbance; but towards five o'clock it was evident something was about to occur. Streams of people—men, women, and even children—were seen tending in one direction, and that towards the Viceroyal Castle. At about seven o'clock up went three signal rockets, and then three guns sent their booming signals over the town. We all knew too well that the work of bloodshed had begun. In a few minutes squadrons and detachments of cavalry and Cossacks were rushing through the principal streets to take up their prearranged positions. Every open space was occupied, every commanding position secured. And then was heard the fire of the infantry in the distance. It was a terrible moment. The crowd had collected in very large numbers, and a drummer was sent amongst them to bid them by beat of the drum to disperse. This was repeated three times, but without effect. Indeed, how should it have been otherwise, for many had that morning received the last sacrament, and were prepared to die? The Marquis Wielopolski's carriage appeared amid the crowd at this point on its way to the Castle. It was instantly assailed with stones, and those within it—the son of the Marquis, M. Enoch, and a doctor, named Chalubinski—were more or less hurt. The order was then given to some squadrons of mounted Gendarmes and Cossacks to charge with drawn sabres. This they did, wounding many; but still the crowd would not move. Then went forth the word of command to the infantry to fire. The scene, I am told, had something of the sublime in it. Men and women stood up before the levelled muskets and repeated the order, "Fire!" Mothers held up their babes and re-echoed the cry, "Fire!" The disregard of death was something awful. Then came three crashing volleys in quick succession. The accurate number of the killed and wounded, perhaps, never will be known. The Viceroy, in an official statement published in some of the papers next day, acknowledges that ten were killed and 108 wounded; but the number was much greater. The corpses were at once seized, and many wounded also, and dragged within the court of the Castle. The crowd, running for shelter into the nearest streets, was met by other bodies of troops and attacked. At one point they were hemmed in between two masses, and, falling on their knees, commenced singing a hymn. Even in this posture shots were fired among them. In the exasperation of the moment two soldiers were killed and several seriously wounded. Two young students, intimate friends, were there together in the front rank. One fell dead, shot by the soldier opposite; his friend seized the soldier's bayonet and killed him on the spot. Little by little the crowd dispersed, and the streets were cleared by mounted patrols of Cossacks, with their lances all in rest. Meanwhile, in answer to the signals, regiment after regiment of infantry had been marched into the town, and now occupied all the squares and open spaces under arms. Night closed in upon a city held by a hostile army, not protected by its own peaceful civil Government.

Such were the events of Monday, April 8. During the night bodies of police, supported by troops, went through the town to all houses where it was supposed there were any dead or wounded, and removed them to the Citadel. Weeping women were thus deprived of the only solace left them—that of tending their sick, or bearing their dead to the burial. The troops bivouacked on the spots they had occupied during the evening, and next morning the town presented the appearance of a vast camp—infantry, cavalry, artillery, and Cossacks filled every open space. Patrols constantly passed along the street, and commissariat-waggons, with food for the troops, accompanied by armed escorts, were seen at intervals on their way to the several positions. During the day excitement ran very high; but, happily, there was no very serious disturbance. Whenever crowds collected they were dispersed. Individual acts of violence occurred. Soldiers tore the national mourning from those who continued to wear it, and collisions took place in consequence, in which wounds were received, and, I am told, life was lost. Crowds of men and women went to the churches to receive the sacrament, not knowing when death might overtake them. They are ready to be shot down again to-night, or to-morrow, or whenever the time comes, unarmed, unresisting, as they were on Monday night. I have talked with members of workmen's families, and in that class they are equally ready to be victims, and equally purposed not to resort to force. Still they will make their wishes known. "Government must and shall hear us," they say, "or Europe shall."

AT A MEETING OF THE SCARBOROUGH LIFE-BOT COMMITTEE held on Monday last it was unanimously decided to place that station in connection with the National Life-boat Institution, and to accept the liberal offer of the society to establish at Scarborough one of its best self-righting life-boats thoroughly equipped, along with a transporting-carriage for the boat.

THE TENANTS OF MR. ADAIR, in the townland of Derryvagh, county of Donegal, were peacefully evicted on Monday week. Many of them, being wretchedly poor, were obliged to go to the workhouse. Mr. Adair's predecessor on the estate was murdered, his own steward shared the same fate. Mr. Adair himself has been attacked and his property injured, and the culprits could never be discovered.

THE YELVERTON MARRIAGE CASE.—This celebrated case will be again brought before the Court of Common Pleas in Dublin during the term just commenced. It will on the present occasion be discussed before the full Court upon exceptions taken by the defendant's (the Hon. Major Yelverton's) counsel to the charge of Chief Justice Monahan. The exceptions have reference both to the Irish and Scotch marriage, and allege that the learned Judge should have told the jury that there should be undoubted evidence that the defendant was a Protestant to render the Irish marriage void, and that to prove the Scotch marriage he should have told them that there should either be evidence in writing by the parties themselves to prove it, or other clear evidence, wholly independent of the parties.

PROTECTION OF ANIMALS FROM CRUELTY.—Earl Cowley had the honour of presenting to the Emperor of the French, on Sunday, a deputation of the Society for the Protection of Animals of London, and they presented to his Majesty an address from the society. The deputation was composed of General Sir John Scott Lillie, Mr. Gurney, M.P., Mr. John Curling, and the Rev. Thomas Jackson. The deputation called the attention of the Emperor to the subject of vivisection, which has long occupied the attention of the Paris Society for the Protection of Animals and of other similar societies in Europe. The Emperor, without wishing to prejudice the scientific part of the question, assured the deputation that an inquiry should be instituted on the matter.

THE ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF A LUNATIC.—The inquiry at the Colney Hatch County Lunatic Asylum into the death of Samuel May, whose decease, it was alleged, was the result of injuries sustained through the violence of an attendant, has resulted in the following verdict: "That the deceased, Samuel May, died from exhaustion, accelerated by fractured ribs, but how those injuries were produced there was not sufficient evidence before them to prove."

EMIGRATION OF MORMONS.—A large party of Mormons, consisting of seventeen men, twenty-five women, and eleven children, left London a few days by the North-Western Railway for Liverpool, en route for the Salt Lake settlement.

## IRELAND.

ABDUCTION.—At the Clonmel Sessions, a few days since, John Connors was charged with having unlawfully allured or taken away from the custody of her mother, and without her consent, Mary Hickey the younger, under eighteen years of age, and, as next of kin to her mother, entitled to certain property. To this misdemeanour he pleaded "Not guilty." The jury, after a long deliberation (having been locked up in consequence of their protracted disagreement), handed down a verdict of "Guilty." The prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY IN DUBLIN.—Another frightful calamity occurred in Dublin on Saturday night, in Patrick-street, a poor locality peopled by a low class of shopkeepers, the upper part of the old houses being crowded with miserable roomkeepers. At half-past one o'clock a fire broke out in "the two-pair story" of the house No. 9, which was occupied by seven families, comprising thirty-two individuals. The alarm was quickly given by the police, and owing to their exertions the majority escaped, but no less than ten persons were burnt to death or suffocated by the smoke. The fire-escape was on the spot without loss of time; but the fire, acting on old and very combustible materials, raged with uncontrollable violence, and all that could be done was to save the adjoining houses. The fire-escape had proved an utter failure. One took fire almost immediately, and the man in charge of it was compelled to descend rapidly to save himself. Another that it could render no assistance, and it was removed, while by an ordinary ladder the police were enabled to rescue four persons from a back roof, which took fire and fell in a moment or two after they effected their escape. One of the victims, a girl eighteen years of age, was to have been married on Sunday. She was the daughter of a woman named Reilly, who perished with the whole of her family, five in number. The other five were children, whose ages varied from two to five years. All those who lost their lives occupied the attic story, the fire having originated on the floor below, it is supposed as the result of intemperance and of quarrels between some of the occupants, all of whom escaped. A coroner's jury, indeed, has returned the following verdict:—"We consider that the ten deceased persons lost their lives by the accidental burning of the house, 9, Patrick-street, caused by the intemperate habits of Michael Barker and his wife." Barker and his wife were taken into custody.

## SCOTLAND.

MURDER IN GLASGOW.—A shocking murder has been committed in Glasgow. Two men named Keeney and Fraser had been in a shebeen in Meuse-lane drinking till about three o'clock on Sunday morning in a most amiable spirit. At that hour they retired, and in the street some trivial dispute appears to have arisen. A woman who was in the neighbourhood at the time heard the two men quarrelling, and about four o'clock Keeney was found in a court lying dead on his face in a pool of blood. The police, on finding with whom the dead man had last been seen, proceeded to Fraser's lodgings, and found on him a bloody knife, for the condition of which he could not account. On being questioned he said he had been in the company of Keeney that morning, but denied that he had in any way used the knife on him. While he was answering these questions Fraser was not aware that Keeney was dead. On the fact being announced to him, when he was taken to the Cowcaddens Police Office, he shook and trembled in an extraordinary degree, and had he not been supported would have fallen to the ground.

## THE PROVINCES.

MYSTERIOUS DEATHS.—At Carlisle yesterday week an inquest was held upon the body of a young man named William Horsley, twenty-three years of age, who was found dead in a "settle" or seat in a small public-house in this city that morning, under circumstances which seem to involve charges of murder and suicide. The deceased was a draper's assistant, and had been married to daughter of Jane Davidson, the landlady of a small inn called the Pack Horse. Davidson was a married woman, between forty and fifty years of age, but her husband worked as an agricultural labourer in the country, and was seldom at home. About eighteen months ago Horsley's wife died, and since then his mother-in-law, Mrs. Davidson, appears to have entertained a strong affection for him. Having reason to suppose him keeping company with a servant girl, she asked a neighbour to get her a pennyworth of "dragon's blood," to burn in the fire to keep him from going with the young woman, and to make him come and see herself. It further appeared that, on the next night after the "charm" had been procured, William Horsley went to the Pack Horse Inn after he left business, and when all the other inmates had retired to rest (consisting of another son-in-law of the landlady, named Robinson, and his wife and two children), the landlady and Horsley were left together in the kitchen. No noise was heard during the night, except that Robinson heard his mother-in-law come to bed, and she told him it was about twelve o'clock. Next morning Horsley was found lying dead on the settle in the kitchen. He was covered with a quilt from his feet to his shoulders, blood had flowed profusely from his nose, his face was a dark red on one side; his shirt-collar was tight and his necktie once crossed in a single knot, very tightly. The medical men, however, gave their opinion that the external marks did not account sufficiently for death. Meanwhile Mrs. Davidson, the landlady, had been very ill. She had been seized with severe vomiting during Thursday night, and she vomited a great deal during Friday. As the Coroner and jury were viewing the body of her son-in-law she died. The inquest has been adjourned, in order that both bodies may be examined.

AN INFIDEL LECTURER IN THE COUNTY COURT.—Stephenson M. Struthers reporter, of Wigan, sued Charles Bradlaugh, an infidel lecturer, who has assumed the title of "Iconoclast," for £11 15s., being the balance of an account which he alleged was due to him for a report of a debate which took place in Wigan in February last between Mr. Hutchings and the defendant, on "Whether is Christianity or Secularism best calculated to promote human happiness?" The defendant disputed the claim, and cross-examined the plaintiff, but without shaking his evidence. On the defendant taking the book to be sworn, Mr. Mayhew, solicitor, asked him if he believed in the religious obligation of an oath. Mr. Bradlaugh strongly objected to the question, asserting, however, that he was willing to be sworn; but the Judge ruled that it must be put, and refused to allow the defendant to make an affirmation. The Judge again asked whether the defendant believed in the existence of a supreme God, and he answered that he objected to give a reply, as, if he replied in the negative, it would subject him to a criminal prosecution. The Judge: "Then I shall not permit you to give any evidence at all, and I think you escape very well in not being sent to gaol." The defendant then addressed the Court, commented at length upon the plaintiff's evidence, and trusted that, although prevented from giving evidence, he should suffer no injustice. The Judge said that Mr. Bradlaugh would meet with the same measure of justice as any other individual, but he was bound to measure out justice according to the legal standard—according to rules long recognised and become fundamentally part of the law of the land. The plaintiff had sworn there was a certain contract, and nothing had been extracted from him on the part of the defendant to shake his testimony in that particular. Under these circumstances, he was obliged to treat this as an undefended case, and the verdict would be for the plaintiff for the full amount.

INLAND EXPEDITION THROUGH CHINA.—The following extract from the letter of an officer commanding a despatch-boat in China, and dated Shanghai, Feb. 4, refers to an interesting expedition which will take its rise from the opening cruise of Admiral Hope into the Yang-Tse:—"An exploring party has been formed here composed of Dr. Baston, Major Sorrel (Staff), and Captain Blakiston, R.A., who purpose travelling through China and across the Thibet range of mountains to Lassa; thence across the Himalayas far west, and down the Ganges to Calcutta. The Admiral has placed a vessel at their disposal, and they will accompany us as far as we go up the river. They expect the journey will occupy nine months to accomplish, and it will doubtless be fraught with some dangers and many adventures; but for men with great endurance it will nevertheless prove a most interesting trip. I know them all well, and I doubt if fitter heart could be found to undertake such a perilous campaign."

SHOCKING MURDER.—On Monday afternoon a shocking murder was perpetrated in the little village of Danbury, Essex, the victim being a boy three years of age. He had been sent by his mother into the house of a neighbour on some errand, from which he never returned. On proceeding in search of the child the house was found to be locked; but, an entrance having been effected, the poor little fellow was discovered on the floor lifeless, death having been caused by strangulation. The woman accused of the crime, whose name is Martha Weaver, has been apprehended.

ACCIDENT TO MR. FRANCIS CAVENDISH.—As Mr. Francis Cavendish, of the Foreign Office, was riding down Whitehall on Tuesday, his horse stumbled and fell, throwing his rider violently to the ground. Unfortunately, Mr. Cavendish fell upon his head and was partially stunned. It is hoped that Mr. Cavendish's injuries, although severe, will yield to medical treatment.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.—The guarantee fund towards the International Exhibition of 1862 was, up to Tuesday night, augmented to £372,809. The foundations of the building have been laid, and the works will be proceeded with uninterruptedly, so that it may be put into the possession of the Commissioners at the time stated in the contract.

A CHEAP EDITION OF "LORD DUNDONALD'S BIOGRAPHY" has just been published by Mr. Bentley. A very characteristic portrait, taken shortly before Dundonald's death, is prefixed to this edition.

## THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

THE first regimental dinner of the London Rifle Brigade took place on Saturday night. The Duke of Cambridge, who is Colonel of the regiment, presided. His Royal Highness, in the course of the evening, expressed his views generally upon the volunteer movement, and upon the sham fight at Brighton:—

Let me tell you frankly what we soldiers think of the volunteer movement. It is almost an insult in addressing you to suppose that you do not wish to come as near as possible to the perfection of movement of the regular troops. To the extent of your abilities you are naturally anxious to approach this standard. How does the regular soldier arrive at perfection? Each year every soldier in every regiment in the Army, from her Majesty's Household Brigade down to the last number of the regiments of the Line, goes through a regular course of drill. They go through the squad, the company, and the battalion drill, and then through the brigade drills, and the course which it is desirable for you to adopt, and the sooner that course is adopted the sooner you will obtain that end at which we are all aiming, and you will be enabled to appear in line with the regular troops in a manner creditable to yourselves and satisfactory to those in charge of you. Perhaps in what I am now going to say I may be treading upon rather dangerous ground, but I have seen statements made from time to time respecting the conduct of the Horse Guards. The other day, for instance, it was broadly stated that in pursuing a certain course they were actuated by all sorts of motives. I am at a loss to understand exactly what is meant by reference to myself; and the statements to which I have referred were to the effect that every obstacle had been thrown by the Horse Guards in the way of the volunteer movement; and that, in particular, we wish to have my opinion, I suppose you wish to have my real opinion. My opinion is, that the meeting at Brighton was very well intended, and that nobly went there who did not imagine it would be a very great advantage to the volunteer movement; but I think they were wrong, and that the meeting at Brighton was a great mistake. I would much rather have seen all those corps well employed at drill on that day, and then, at the end of the season, asking to have some extensive gathering of the different corps, associated with the regular troops, and to have some officers of the regular army to superintend their movements. Had such an application been made to the Horse Guards, or to my noble friend at the War Office, we should have said that such a movement was most desirable and most useful for the volunteers themselves, and we should cheerfully have given the proposal every support and assistance. But, if you ask me whether I thought as much of the meeting at Brighton, I most candidly tell you I did not. However well meant—and I am perfectly certain it was well meant and well intended—I have no hesitation in saying that it was a mistake, and that I would much rather have seen a movement of the preliminary character I have mentioned—better calculated, in my opinion, for improving the drill of the corps. You may ask, what were the grounds of objection to that meeting? Among others, then, I think it was the wrong time of year. It was the time when every regiment in the country was engaged in squad and battalion drill, and when it was impossible to have the troops assembled with you. Another point is, why go to Brighton? You have in the metropolis a very large number of corps which can be easily got together; and I admit that it would be a most advantageous thing for any three or four of these corps to assemble occasionally for brigade drill later in the year, according to arrangements made by the commanding officers for the convenience of their respective corps. In case volunteers should wish to go to Wimbledon or Wormwood Scrubs, or to any other part where it might be thought desirable for them to assemble, there is nothing which my noble friend at the War Office or myself would not readily do to facilitate the movement and to meet your wishes in every way. But, then, it is necessary that there should be something like system in these movements. What was the object of this meeting at Brighton? We were told it was to be for a sham fight. Well, I suppose it was a sham fight. My gallant friend Sir James Scarlett says that he was present on that occasion, and that nothing could have been more properly conducted than that field-day at Brighton; that the greatest anxiety was shown by the volunteers to do their work properly, and that great order and excellent system were shown in bringing the various corps together. But still it was a description of drill which, to my mind, had really no result. The intention of the volunteer force is to be, as far as possible, auxiliary to the Army. If it should happen that to-morrow the volunteers were called out for active duty they would be associated with the Army. Then why not let us act in peaceful times, when there is no hurry or confusion, as we should be called upon to do in dangerous times, and accustom ourselves to the performance of services such as the necessities of the country may require. Why should we not do now what we should be called upon to do then, associated with the regular Army? Some persons have suggested that it would be a very good thing if some arrangement could be made which would admit of the volunteers associating with the troops at Aldershot or elsewhere. I really should rejoice at such an arrangement. I think it would be an admirable thing for the various corps. The only objection I see to the proposal is that I doubt very much whether the members of the corps have the necessary leisure or convenience for leaving their homes and ordinary occupations for more than twenty-four hours at a time. But if you are of opinion that you can spare the necessary time, and are willing to undertake the journey, as far as we (the military) are concerned, we shall rejoice to see you at Aldershot. This movement is one which, if kept as it ought to be, and I hope will be, within due bounds, is of the most invaluable description; but, on the other hand, it is one which must be kept within due bounds, for if everybody were allowed to do exactly as he liked we should get into a state of the most complete and helpless confusion. Any movement of a military nature which is not properly and thoroughly organised and directed cannot be of that value which it would be if conducted upon those great principles of organisation and order which constitute the strength and importance of our military operations.

Sir James Scarlett testified to the efficient manner in which the volunteers performed at Brighton, and echoed the sentiments of the Duke of Cambridge respecting company drill.

Colonel M'Murdo said the volunteers were now in numbers equal to a great army; their drill had progressed most satisfactorily; and the discipline, he felt bound to say, from the many opportunities which he had of observing them, was perfect. The volunteer movement had already exercised a great influence, both in this country and on the Continent; and he had just had an opportunity of reading a proclamation of the King of Sweden establishing volunteer corps in his country, upon the same rules and regulations and with the same constitution as had been adopted in England.

GOVERNMENT AID FOR VOLUNTEERS.—A meeting of officers commanding volunteer corps was held at the Thatched House Tavern on Tuesday, to confer with reference to the desirability of Government affording aid to the volunteers. Deputations attended from various parts of the country, and the Mayor of Bristol was called to the chair. The most important resolution passed was one to the effect that the amount of £1 per man should be asked to enable the volunteers to defray some portion of their expenses.

GRAND RIFLE FETE AT HYTHE.—Wednesday next is fixed for the grand rifle fete and contest for prizes open to volunteers, artillery, and "all comers." The fete is, by permission of Major-General Hay, Inspector-General of Musketry, to take place at the ranges of the School of Musketry, Hythe, and the prizes are of considerable value. A great concourse, both fashionable, military, and volunteer, is expected.

RUSSIAN SHIPS IN THE BLACK SEA.—By the Treaty of Paris it was decided that Russia should not build for the future any war-ships in the Black Sea. We understand, however, that accounts have been forwarded to this country from our agents that the Russian Government are at this moment engaged in constructing a certain number of steam-vessels at Nicolaieff. Explanations have been demanded on our part, and the reply given is, that these ships are intended to be employed as transports. The French a short time since made a similar reply on a like occasion, but subsequently the transports then in question were very quietly added to the efficient strength of the French navy. The Russians may very possibly follow the example thus set them.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—In Marylebone five candidates present themselves:—Mr. Wingrove Cooke (an "own correspondent" of the *Times*), Mr. Harvey Lewis, Mr. Marshman (a brother-in-law of the late Sir Henry Harlock), Mr. Harper Twelvetroes, and Sir Robert Carden. After the nomination Mr. Twelvetroes and Mr. Marshman retired; the poll was declared in favour of Mr. Harvey Lewis.—There is a vacancy in the representation of Tynemouth, Mr. Hugh Taylor having resigned his seat. Mr. Oway, who formerly had a seat in the House of Commons, and at the last election stood for the borough of Chatham, has been accepted as the Liberal candidate. He is opposed by Mr. Hodgson, who represents the Conservative interest.

THE STRIKE.—We are very glad to be able to state that this unreasonable movement is almost at an end. Messrs. Lucas have now nearly their full number of hands of all trades; Messrs. Kirk have also nearly all their hands, and at Sir M. Peto's they are coming in very fast. The most important step towards putting an end to the dispute was made by the men at Messrs. Lucas a few days since, when, after a meeting, they decided by a large majority, in defiance of the trades union, that they would bind themselves to accept the Saturday half-holiday and the hour system of payment.

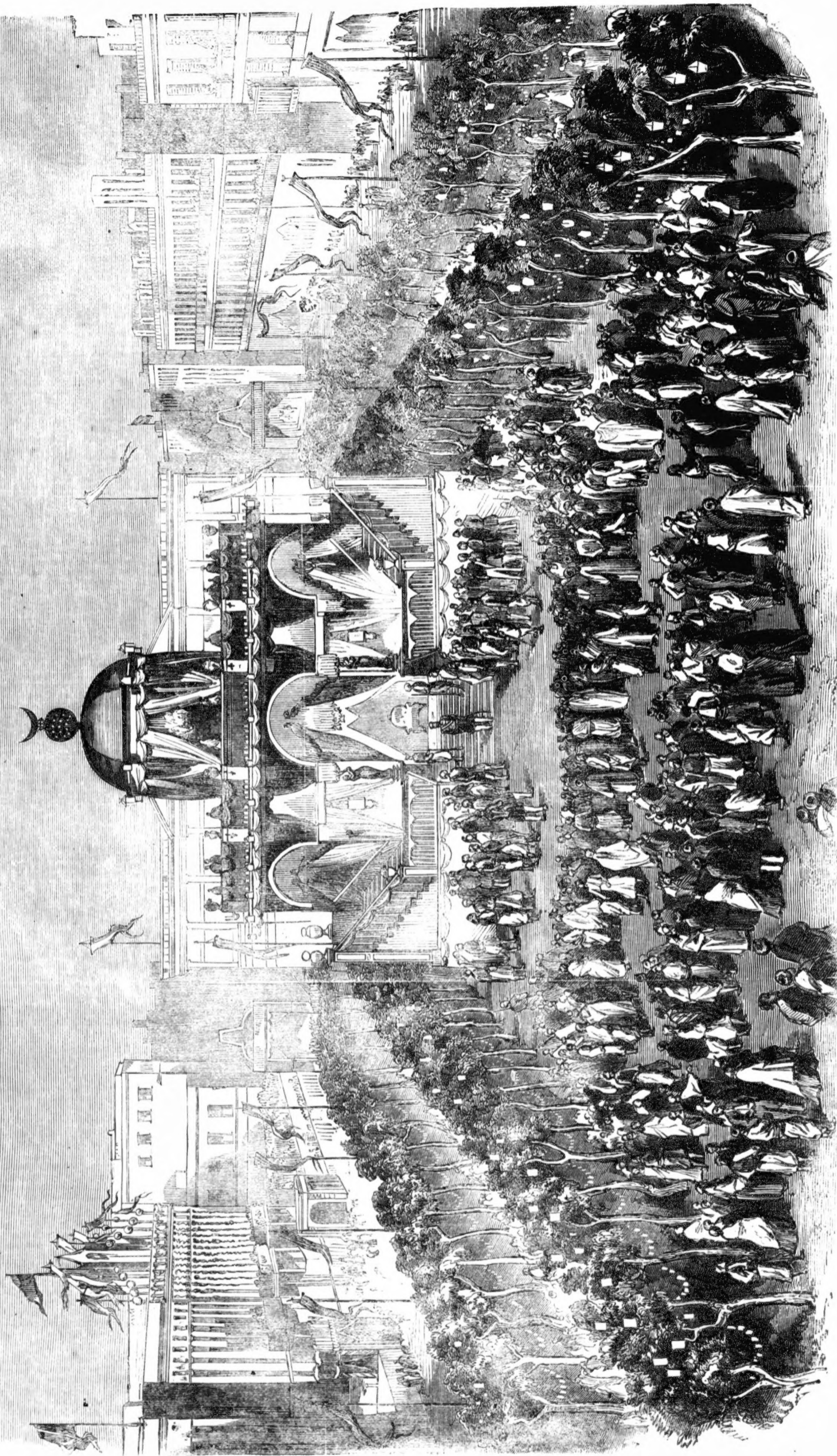


FIG. 1. AT ALEXANDRIA GIVEN TO THE VICEROY OF EGYPT ON HIS RETURN FROM MECCA. — (FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY M. A. FIERRE.)

THE RETURN OF SAID PACHA  
FROM MECCA.

THE occasion of the return of the Viceroy of Egypt from his pilgrimage to Mecca has been celebrated by three days' fêtes which would have done honour to any European capital.

The visit of a believer to the holy place includes not only the accomplishment of a vow, but also a certain amount of consideration, which is always accorded to the pilgrim who returns, after having performed his devotions at the temple at Caaba. He is then regarded as one beloved of God and the Prophet; and, when to this sacred character is added the prestige of power in the State, the veneration of the people may well be enthusiastic, and the demonstration of their sentiments somewhat extraordinary. The reception of Said Pacha therefore called forth all the invention of the people of Alexandria, that he might be welcomed by such rejoicings as would become the occasion when a Prince of the faithful lay aside his state, and, girding his loins with the coarse woollen garment of the pilgrim, returned with sandalled feet from the sacred journey. The entry of the Prince took place at night, and every village through which he passed was illuminated with a brilliancy which has scarcely ever been equalled in Europe.

In the centre of the grand square of Alexandria there had been erected a magnificent kiosque, surmounted by a dome, crowned with the crescent. The Viceroy occupied a throne placed beneath the dome, and around him were ranged the principal Egyptian dignitaries. The Bengal lights which burned on the roofs of the houses adjoining the square threw a brilliant but soft radiance over the whole scene, and the columns which decorated their fronts supported a beautiful coloured fire, called *machalla*. In addition to this a ruddy glare was thrown out by resinous and odoriferous woods which burned in tripods of antique design, so that the whole effect was magnificent in the extreme.

A cortège, representing the journey from Meccain allegory, starting from before the gallery of the throne, traversed the square and most of the principal streets of the city; while an uncovered chariot con-



PRINCE NAPOLEON LUCIEN CHARLES MURAT — (FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY M. FRANK.)

tained a number of musicians. Fifes, drums, cymbals, and bells formed the instruments of this orchestra, which yet was not altogether destitute of harmony, while the time was marked by a child, who struck the beats upon a couple of "tum-tums." The symbolical chariot was drawn by four oxen, caparisoned in brilliant draperies; and three camels, equally decorated, followed the musicians, bearing upon their backs a dais, whereon sat another little boy, also engaged in beating away at the tum-tum—that inevitable accessory to all Egyptian processions.

In the rear, and as a closing column to the entire cortège, rode a number of Arabs on horseback, bearing *machallas*, which threw their darts of light from side to side as the steeds caracolled restlessly amidst the surrounding noise and glare.

It was to M. Stampetta, of Venice, that the organisation of the fête was intrusted.

PRINCE NAPOLEON LUCIEN  
CHARLES MURAT.

ONCE more the name Murat comes before the world in connection with Imperial ambition. The fortunes of the house, like those of its great leader, the first Napoleon, dwindled when the records of Bonaparte dynasty became only the history of one man, and, now that the Imperial line is once more represented on the throne of France, the son of Joachim, the King of Naples, finds a place in the Government of Napoleon III.

Prince Napoleon Lucien Charles Murat was born at Milan on the 16th of May, 1803, and is the second son of Joachim Murat, once King of Naples, and of Caroline, the third sister of Napoleon I.—although he afterwards deserted his Imperial brother-in-law, and in 1813, when the present Prince was still a child, separated from Eugène Beauharnais, the Viceroy, and after having entered Rome and driven the French garrison to take refuge in the Castle of St. Angelo, issued a proclamation in which he said, "As long as I could believe that the Emperor Napoleon contended for peace and the happiness of France I fought by his side, but it is now no



PESELNIKS—SINGING DANCERS ATTACHED TO THE RUSSIAN REGIMENTS.

longer possible to give credit to that illusion. The Emperor breathes nothing but war. I should betray the interests of my native country, of my present dominions, and of yourselves, if I did not at once separate my arms from his to join them to those of the powerful allies whose magnanimous intentions are to re-establish the independence of nations and the dignity of thrones. Soldiers! there are but two banners in Europe; on the one are inscribed religion, morality, justice, law, peace, and happiness; on the other persecution, artifice, violence, tyranny, war, and mourning to all nations."

From five to twelve years of age, then, the Prince saw his father occupying a throne; but, from the last-named period until he was forty-five years old, his history has been comprised in a succession of vicissitudes, supported with courage.

In 1815 he followed his mother, who was at Trieste, and afterwards lived at Venice until 1825, when he started for the United States, intending to join his uncle Joseph Bonaparte and Achille, his eldest brother, who were awaiting his arrival. Unfortunately, however, the ship in which he sailed was run aground upon the coast of Spain, and he remained for some time a prisoner, only at last regaining his liberty with considerable difficulty.

In 1827 he married Miss Carolina Georgina Fraser, a young and charming English girl; but, even after this promising union, he was unfortunate, for some commercial speculations into which he entered proved so disastrous as to swallow up almost the whole fortune both of himself and his wife, who, to support their family (they had five children), opened a school for girls, at the same time calling herself Mme. Murat. On the proceeds of this establishment they were for several years mainly dependent. On two occasions—once in 1839, and again in 1841—he endeavoured, but in vain, to re-establish himself in France. He was in the United States when, in 1848, the proclamation of the Republic reached him. He was thus enabled justly to claim the titles of his elder brother, and the country was once more opened to him. He immediately started for Europe, and, on his arrival in France, offered himself as a candidate for the department of the Lot, and was elected, out of seven candidates, by 45,000 suffrages. After the election of the 10th of December he devoted himself to the politics of the President. Re-elected both by the Lot and the Seine, he chose to represent the second department, and on the 3rd of October, 1849, was nominated as Minister Plenipotentiary at Turin. By a decree of January, 1852, he was made a senator; and in 1853 obtained the title of Prince, to which he was considered to have a claim both by birth and by personal merit in his devotion to the Imperial cause.

Recent revelations in the shape of strictures in the French journals seem to intimate that Prince Murat—not without some sort of countenance, it must be supposed, from his chief—has been writing a letter to some mysterious Duke respecting his claim to the throne of the Two Sicilies. This letter has been since published, and has been the occasion of some severe, but undoubtedly just, attacks. That he should claim as the representative of the Joachim who was placed on the throne by Napoleon I. is absurd enough, but that the Italian people should have rid themselves of a Bourbon only to become subject to a half Bonaparte is certainly too ridiculous.

#### THE PESELNIKS.

OUR Engraving represents a scene which was witnessed by an artist who, in a recent visit to Moldavia, had an opportunity of being present at one of the most curious spectacles incident to Russian customs.

The Emperor Nicholas had issued a ukase ordaining that the soldiers should dance and sing at least once a week, and every Sunday the army was divided into groups of about thirty persons, each group being under the surveillance of a sergeant. These at once commenced a little concert, both vocal and instrumental, more than one soldier, for want of a better instrument, contriving to make himself heard by a shrill whistle performed with the help of his fingers. Each of the singers, meanwhile, howled forth two or three piercing cries, always the same, and with a remarkably ear-splitting effect. The Cherokee or Ojibway war cries bore some resemblance to these sounds, and were about as musical. From time to time the sergeants gave the order for the men to amuse themselves, and then several individuals placed themselves in a position of dancing, which was carried on with the utmost absurdity and extravagance. On the same evening the peasantry assembled on the green at each village to join in a similar amusement, but without the burlesque element which formed the special characteristic of the military, who were after all under the ban of that great difficulty—to be merry to order. The country people joined in the Kosatchek, the Trepak, or the Prisiadka, three dances at least as graceful as the inanimate quadrille of our daily acquaintance.

As to singing, the Russian people are declared to be musical by instinct; they sing at work as well as during their hours of leisure, and combine a sort of part song of men's voices, singing in harmony frequently rude and uncultivated, but still original and striking.

The indefatigable Kirewsky has collected somewhere about forty thousand popular songs, a treasure possessed by, perhaps, no other nation.

When the peasant becomes a soldier he carries with him to the army his love for music and dancing; and there is no doubt but that the Peselniks, a regular body of singing-dancers, free of the regiments, are of ancient institution. As far back as the fourteenth century we hear of the Russians chanting psalms as they marched against the Tartars, and it was while singing that their battalions charged the enemy at Austerlitz.

There is no doubt that the ukase of Nicholas was intended to compel the entire army to do that which was voluntarily undertaken by the Peselniks, but even an Imperial ukase is unable to force through a too obstinate resistance, and to be merry to order is one of the things impossible to human nature. On the return of the Russian prisoners after the Crimean War they gave a representation at the theatre at Havre, composed of dancing and songs, which was very highly spoken of by the journals of the day.

Our Engraving represents the Peselniks performing their songs and gambadoes at the head of their regiment on the march to a new garrison.

**WILL OF THE LATE DUCHESS OF KENT.**—The will of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was proved in the principal registry on the 3rd of this month by the Prince Consort, the sole executor. The document is thus worded: "This is the last will and testament of me, Victoria Marie Louise, Duchess of Kent and Strathearn. I hereby revoke all other wills and testaments made by me at any time heretofore. I give, devise, and bequeath to my dearly-beloved daughter, her Majesty Queen Victoria, all my real and personal estate, whatsoever and wheresoever wherof I may be seized, possessed, interested in, or entitled unto at the time of my decease, to hold the same unto my said daughter, her successors, and assigns absolutely. I appoint my dearly-beloved son-in-law and nephew, his Royal Highness Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Prince Consort, sole executor. In witness thereof I have hereunto set my hand this 29th day of March, 1860.—Victoria." "Signed and declared by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and Strathearn as and for her last will and testament in the presence of us, who, in her presence (all being present at the same), at her request, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses—G. Couper, principal Equerry to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Frognore; Ramsay H. Couper, clerk in the War Office, residing in Frognore." The will is written in a style of remarkable neatness and perspicuity, and is so brief as to occupy a portion only of one side of foolscap paper. The personality was sworn under £30,000.

**THE DEATH OF JOHN HILL.**—who was believed to have been the oldest man in England, he having reached his one hundred and fourth year, took place at Rochester on Sunday last. Till within a few months of his death he appeared hale. He had lived during the reigns of five English Sovereigns.

#### INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 155.

A BIRDSEYE VIEW.

The stranger in the gallery gets a birdseye view of the House, and, consequently, not a very accurate one. If he be really a stranger, one who has never been in the House before, a great part, and especially the first part, of the proceedings of the House must be little more than pantomimic to him, and altogether unintelligible. When he took his seat, for example, on Wednesday week, anxious to hear the debate on Mr. Baines's bill for extending the borough franchise, he must have been sorely perplexed by what he saw and heard. When he entered the House the prayers were over, the requisite forty members had been collected, and Mr. Speaker had "taken the chair" and was upon his legs; and the first thing that the stranger heard was the voice of the clerk calling out the name of a private bill. "Little Mudford Railway Junction" it might be, or "Pedlington Railway Ruining Powers," or "Blunderford-in-the-Clay Turnpike Road;" and, by the side of the Speaker, seated on the edge of the Treasury bench, he saw a little man with a paper in his hand, who, every time the clerk announced the title of a bill, lifted his hat, and then Mr. Speaker muttered something, the only words of which, amidst the buzz and confusion which prevailed, that came up to the stranger's ears were—"first time," or "second time," or "third time." This performance lasted about a quarter of an hour, and then Mr. Speaker sat down and proceeded to call several members by name in succession; and, ever as he called, the member named arose, with a roll in his hand, and muttered something. "Bring it up!" cried Mr. Speaker. Whereupon the member glided to the table, and handed his roll to the clerk, who thrust it unceremoniously into a bag by his side. At last this scene, all unintelligible to the stranger, was over, and Mr. Speaker once more arose and called out "The clerk will now proceed to read the orders of the day;" and the clerk, rising, proclaimed in audible tones, "Borough Franchise Bill—second reading." And then Mr. Baines got up and began his harangue. Now, all the first part of the business must have been a sore puzzle to the stranger, and preparatory to his going again we may as well tell him what it means. The first business, then, which is transacted is always what is called "private business"—that is, the "reading" private bills. The little gentleman who kept raising his hat every now and then as the titles of the bills were announced was Mr. Charles Forster, the member for Walsall, who gratuitously takes charge of private bills. The lifting of his hat meant that he "moved" that the bill be "read." What the Speaker muttered was, "That this bill be now read (a first time, or second time, or third time, as the case might be); they that are for it, say Aye—that are against it, say No. The Ayes have it." And here we may say the passing of private bills on those bills is fought in Committee up stairs. The second part of the performance the stranger possibly discovered was the presentation of petitions; and now, having explained the matter for the benefit of the stranger, we proceed to notice the debate which ensued.

MR. BAINES.

It is astonishing what power to attract attention a good manner hath. It is, so to speak, a sort of seneschal or major domo to introduce matter which without it is very likely—nay, almost certain—whatever may be its quality or rank, to be unnoticed. Now, Mr. Baines is a case in point. The hon. member for Leeds, every one knows, is a superior man—is, perhaps, one of the ablest statisticians in the House; and, when read, his speeches are found to be never commonplace. He has a tall and commanding person, and not a bad voice naturally, if he did but know how to use it; but he lacks self-command, gets excited and fussy, and, not having the command of himself, he cannot command his audience. For, ever as of old, if the orator cannot command himself he will never command his audience. An orator in this respect is very much like a Captain of a troop in the field. If your Captain at the head of his company can command himself he will easily command his soldiers; but if, on the contrary, he lose his head and becomes confused and shaky, confusion, disorder, and disorganisation spread through his company with the rapidity of electricity. Of course, we do not expect that Mr. Baines should ever attain as an orator to the success of a Gladstone or of a Sir James Graham. He came into the House late in life, and, though he was not altogether an unpractised speaker when he came, the school in which he practised was a very different one to that of the House of Commons, and it is hopeless to expect that he will ever attain to anything like the manner of our first-rate speakers. Meanwhile, we may say that the speech which he delivered was in itself a very good one—well arranged, full of telling facts and sound argument. And when it comes to be printed as a pamphlet, as no doubt it will be, and circulated amongst the people, it cannot fail to produce a great effect.

MR. STANSFELD.

And now, as a proof of what a good manner could do, let us turn to Mr. Stansfeld. No man ever rose in the House under greater disadvantages than Mr. Stansfeld did. It was five o'clock, the House was crowded with members, most of them impatient for a division, that they might be off to the park for their gallop before dinner; and whilst Mr. Black, who had just sat down, had been speaking, they drowned his voice with unimaginable discords. And when Mr. Stansfeld rose the row continued for a time; but calm he stood, unmoved and unperplexed; soon his own calmness communicated itself to his audience; and when, dexterously seizing the opportunity of a lull, he in a clear voice said, "I will only speak ten minutes," the House suddenly became silent as a church; and when he had got the attention of the House he kept it for all the time; the House listened attentively and was as silent as if the honourable member had been speaking to some forty or fifty members at one o'clock, instead of addressing four hundred members at the dangerous hour of five. Indeed, so firmly did he hold the House that when some two or three young swells at the bar, who never listen to anything, cried out "Divide!" a burst of indignant cheers arose from all sides of the House, and at once put the impertinent interruption down. Now, no doubt, Mr. Stansfeld's speech was a good one, and deserved all the attention that it got; but it was the manner first that gained, and it was, in a great measure, the manner which retained the attention of the House—the calm, self-possessed, dignified, modest, but effective manner. That the speech in itself was good is universally admitted. It was well conceived, classically put together, packed in a small compass, and yet contained more matter for reflection than many a speech which we have heard in that House of ten times its length. And the effect of the speech was very striking. There was not much cheering. Indeed, except in the case alluded to, there was no noisy cheering until the speaker sat down. The House was too attentive to cheer, excepting in a low and approving tone. And it is remarkable that no disapprobation was manifested—not the faintest sign of it; and yet the lecture which Mr. Stansfeld delivered was a very severe one, and must have been felt acutely by many members present. Lord Palmerston was not present. Lord John was; but, though Mr. Stansfeld gilded his censure with a compliment, the noble Lord could not have been happy. Nor could Mr. Disraeli have felt specially comfortable, as the honourable member reproached his conduct. Of the other speakers we have nothing to say.

THE BUDGET.

Monday was the great Budget night, and such was the anxiety to hear the Chancellor of the Exchequer unfold his financial scheme that as early as ten o'clock in the morning St. Stephen's gateway was lined with strangers having orders, come thus early to be sure of admission. The House opens at four; these gentlemen had therefore to wait, seated upon the bare stone benches, for six hours. Surely the mania outside the House to hear a speech is stronger even than the mania inside to make one. At four o'clock the House

was full, and the lobby was so crowded that it was not without difficulty that the sturdy superintendent of the police and his force could keep a narrow lane clear for the members to pass. "Under the gallery," where the Peers have a right to places, was so packed that the biggest of wigs had to stand. Thus, for example, the Bishop of London could nowhere find a seat, nor the Lord Chancellor, nor even the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's forces, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, but were obliged to stand in a narrow gangway and look over one another's shoulders as well as they could. They came late, the Royal and noble representatives of the Army, the Church, and the Law, and thus paid the penalty of their want of punctuality. At half-past four Gladstone tripped through the crowd, took his green box, "big with fate," from the doorkeeper, and entered the House; and in a few minutes afterwards he was upon his legs opening his Budget, with the House thronged, and some thousand eyes fixed upon him, and some thousand ears open to devour his words. The silence was as of the grave; the anxiety was intense. And what wonder when we consider that of that closely-packed assembly of over 700 men (including strangers) not ten, probably, knew that box's contents which the Chancellor was about to expose. The Conservatives hoped, the Liberals feared, that he would have a deficiency. Indeed this was pretty confidently expected by all parties, both inside and outside; and even up to the last the question asked was, not what will be done with the surplus, but how will Gladstone provide for the deficiency? The Liberals asked the question with dismay—the Conservatives with triumph, hoping to get the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon the hip, and perhaps oust him from the Government. "I don't see," said a Conservative, "how he is to make up the deficiency without an additional income tax, and if he proposes that he is done." "Well, we shall have no repeal of the paper duty this year," said an advanced Liberal, "that's clear." And when gradually the Chancellor unfolded his scroll, and showed that, instead of its being written all over with lamentations and woe, it was radiant with success in the past and hope for the future, and that, instead of having a deficiency to provide for, he had a surplus to distribute, the joy of the Liberal party was unbounded; and the astonishment of the Opposition was manifest. Long and loud were the cheers on the Government side when the fact was fairly brought out. Whigs and Radicals all cheered, from the smug Whig doctrinaire who shoves his knees into the backs of the Ministers down to the broadest and most uncompromising Radical on the extreme right. All were of one mind for once, and every face was radiant with delight. But on the other side, all looked dark as night. This Budget had been looked forward to not without hope; and ever since the opening of the Session, when it was asked "whether anything was going to happen," the reply universally was, "We must wait for the Budget, and see how Gladstone provides for his deficiency;" and now to see this hoped-for dark deficiency resolve itself as in a dissolving view into a golden balance in hand of some two million was not pleasant. But we must close. Of the speech itself we must not speak. On the surpassing power to simplify and even brilliantly illuminate masses of dull and intricate figures, and the wonderful tact, and talent, and eloquence which it displayed, we must not venture to say a word. For three hours the Chancellor of the Exchequer held the House by his enchantments, and when he sat down there was a burst of cheers so vigorous, so long, and so loud, as to prove that at all events the orator had not tired his audience.

#### Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12.  
HOUSE OF LORDS.

SYRIA.

Lord CARNARVON, in asking her Majesty's Government whether the Druse chief Seid Bey was to be restored to liberty and have his property given back to him, censured, in very strong terms, the conduct of the Judges who had tried him, the treatment to which he and his family had been subjected, and the scandalous purchase of his property by the very Judges who had condemned him.

Lord WODEHOUSE said he was altogether unable to state what the decision of the Porte might be; but that her Majesty's Government had urged, in the strongest manner, that Seid Bey should not be put to death. The French, Russian, and Prussian Commissioners, however, had urged the carrying out of the capital sentence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE INDIGO DISTRICTS OF INDIA.

Mr. LAYARD, who abstained from putting a question of which he had given notice, on the subject of contracts for the delivery of agricultural produce and the cultivation of indigo in Bengal (owing to the absence of Sir C. Wood through indisposition), took occasion to advert to the alarming state of the indigo districts and the excitement among the ryots.

SCHLESWIG AND HOLSTEIN.

Mr. BAILLIE, in asking for copies of the correspondence between the Governments of Prussia and Denmark relative to the affairs of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, reviewed the question, which, he observed, did not affect merely the two Powers immediately concerned, but involved the interests, political and commercial, of Europe, and especially of England; and, under these circumstances, he was anxious to learn what had been the policy of her Majesty's Government.

Sir H. VERNER made further inquiries upon the same subject. Lord J. RUSSELL replied at considerable length to the inquiries of Mr. Baillie and Sir H. Verner. He stated how the question at present stood, acknowledging that there was considerable danger if no amicable arrangement could be arrived at, and assuring the House that her Majesty's Government would continue to use their influence to adjust the difference, in the interests of peace, as friends of both parties. As negotiations were still going on it was not desirable, he said, to give the papers asked for by Mr. Baillie.

HIGH EVICTIONS.

Mr. V. SCULLY asked whether, on the 8th instant, a resident magistrate, with a sub-inspector and 200 police, assisted the Sheriff of Donegal to evict 45 families, numbering 230 persons, from the townland of Derrylaugh, in that county?

Mr. CARDWELL said that no official account had been received on the subject. He might, however, mention that the steward of the gentleman to whom the property belonged had been recently murdered, and the murderers had not been discovered, while his house had been set on fire on a late occasion when he was occupying it.

NEW ZEALAND.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, the adjourned debate on the subject of the state of New Zealand was resumed by Mr. LONGFELLOW, who briefly supported the motion for inquiry by a special tribunal.

Mr. LOWE said the whole question was whether the native chief William King was entitled to hold the land the occupation of which was disputed. He, a subject of the Queen, had, in fact, got up a league to hold land in defiance of the terms of the Treaty of Waitangi. It was not a question of law or right, but of defiance of the authority of the Crown of England. He protested against the passing of any resolution by the House which would throw discredit on the Government of the colony.

Mr. ADDERLEY urged that it was first necessary to conclude the war in the colony before the question was discussed; and he also thought that all questions of native rights should not be dealt with in this country, but in the colony.

After a few words from Mr. Kinnaird and Colonel Dunne, on a division the motion was rejected by 38 to 24.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

The Post Office Savings Banks Bill was read a third time and passed.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, commencing with the vote for the Admiralty Office.

Several votes having been agreed to the House resumed, and shortly after adjourned at nine o'clock.

MONDAY, APRIL 15.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Lunacy Regulation Bill having passed through Committee, and the other orders of the day disposed of, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE BUDGET.

The House of Commons was resolved into a Committee of Ways and Means, and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER made his Financial State-

ment. He prefaced it by observing that the retrospect was unfavourable, and that whatever might be thought of the legislation of the past year, it was no ordinary year of the financial policy of this country, and he then proceeded to lay bare to the view of the Committee the material facts exhibited by the financial history of the year. The expenditure estimated and provided for was £73,664,000. The actual amount was £72,842,000, being less than the estimated expenditure by £822,000. The revenue of 1860-1 amounted to £70,283,000, showing a decrease of £806,000, as compared with the revenue of 1859-60. Last year taxation had been remitted to the extent of £2,900,000, while new taxes had been imposed nearly to the same amount, and there had been temporary resources last year which reduced the absolute diminution to £500,000. The expenditure having been £72,842,000, and the revenue £70,283,000, there resulted a deficiency of £2,559,000. But, allowing for drawbacks on stocks belonging to the accounts of the former year, and for other deductions, the real difference was £855,000, which he thought, under the circumstances, not an unfavourable state of things. He then showed the result of the actual receipt of the revenue in its details, compared with the estimated amount. The Stamps, Taxes, Post Office, Crown Lands, and Miscellaneous sources, which had been estimated to produce £27,157,000, had actually yielded £27,542,000—a difference of only £385,000. From the new duties imposed he had expected to receive, at first, £900,000, an amount ultimately reduced to £590,000, and he showed the result in the returns of the Customs and Excise. The Customs, which had been estimated at £23,430,000, had actually produced only £23,305,000—a difference of £125,000, arising principally from the fact that the operation of the changes in the Customs had been affected by the diminution of consumption owing to causes to which he had previously adverted. The result of the change in the duties on wine—which, of all other Custom duties, was the most difficult to make, and the slowest in working out a result—was, however, he observed, the only one of the changes which had forced the unfavourable circumstances of the year. The loss on the wine duties—that was, the relief to the consumer—he had calculated at £830,000, whereas the actual loss had been only £493,000. He expressed his conviction that this change would be effectual for its main object; that the inconveniences were few compared with the advantages attending it. The Excise duties had been estimated at £21,361,000; the actual amount was £19,435,000—showing a difference of £1,926,000. This difference arose on three articles—namely, hops, on which there had been a deficiency of £300,000; malt, £300,000; and spirits, £900,000. These deficiencies represented the real sources of the failure of the Excise duties. With regard to the spirit duties, the main cause of the failure was the material reduction which had taken place on duty-paid stocks; and he was convinced that the experiment was likely to be successful in a fiscal point of view, as well as useful in a moral aspect—it had not led to the evil of illicit distillation. After stating the balances in the Exchequer, and the application of £1,000,000 to the payment of Exchequer Bonds, and of a portion of a second £1,000,000, which he had been allowed at the close of last Session to borrow, which had made an addition of £461,000 to the debt, Mr. Gladstone reviewed the condition of our finances at present compared with the year 1853, pointing out what he characterised as the enormous and inordinate growth of the expenditure, and suggesting that there was some relation between this increase of expenditure and the diminished elasticity of the revenue. He then adverted to the effects of the Commercial Treaty with France, and to the general movement of our import trade. Dividing the imports into three classes—first, those untouched by the legislation of 1860; second, those on which taxation had been reduced; and, third, those the duties on which had been repealed—he showed that, while the amount of the first class had been nearly stationary, the imports in the second class had increased 17½ per cent, and those in the third 48½ per cent. He proceeded then to give an estimate of the finances for the year 1861-2. The total expenditure for the year he estimated at £69,900,000, or in round numbers £70,000,000. The revenue, including the duplication of the duty on opium, certain alterations and modifications of the stamp duties and the duties on licences, and £750,000 he expected to receive from China, he estimated at £71,823,000, assuming the continuance of the tea and sugar duties and an income tax. This sum, he remarked, was the largest estimate of revenue ever proposed to the country. Comparing it with the estimated expenditure of £69,900,000, there would appear an estimated surplus of £1,923,000, and he then stated how the Government proposed to dispose of this balance, remarking that it was not a balance they possessed. The income tax had actually expired, and the tea and sugar duties would soon expire, and they had to ask the House to renew these taxes in order to adjust the expenditure with the revenue. The Government, he said, had come to the conclusion that they could not expect to be allowed to keep in hand this surplus revenue, and they proposed to apply a portion to a remission of taxation by the reduction of the tenth penny of the income tax and the repeal of the paper duty. With reference to the comparative merits of direct and indirect taxation, he observed that Parliament had not committed itself to a condemnation of the latter; it had not decided to root up, but to prune the tree. He would not altogether abandon the hope of getting rid of the income tax altogether; but he considered this a question of expenditure. If the country was content to be governed at a cost of £70,000,000, he did not see why the tax might not be dispensed with; but if there was to be an expenditure of £70,000,000, there must be an income tax. The remission of 1d. of the income tax—reducing the 10s. to 9d., and the 1d. to 6d.—would cost, for three-quarters of a year, £850,000. With respect to the paper duty, the Government believed that, happily, the time had arrived when this question might be entertained without the revival of the painful discussions of last year. Considering the yet unredempted pledge under a resolution of the House, the difficulties attending the existing law, the declaration of the department which collected the tax, and that the proposal for its repeal had received the sanction of a large majority of the House last year, the Government believed that this proposal would receive the approval of the Committee. The financial result for the year would be as follows:—The balance of revenue would be £1,923,000. The penny taken off the income tax would reduce the amount of the tax by £850,000; the repeal of the paper duty would occasion a net loss in the year of £665,000, making together £1,515,000; so that there would still remain a moderate surplus of £398,000. With respect to the minor charges on trading operations, of which complaints had been made, the Exchequer was not in a condition at present to surrender the sum they amounted to. He proposed to re-enact the tea and sugar duties for one year, and he explained the form of proceeding by which it was intended to bring the several questions before the House by a series of resolutions—one as to the income tax, another for the continuance of the tea and sugar duties, and a third for the repeal of the paper duty. Mr. Gladstone then placed the first resolution in the hands of the Chairman.

Cursory remarks were made upon the statement by Sir S. Northcote, Mr. Dobson, Mr. Glyn, Mr. Malins, Mr. Osborne, and other members, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave replies and explanations. The resolutions were agreed to, and ordered to be reported to the House.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

On the order for the second reading of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages (Ireland) Bill, moved by Mr. Cardwell, a long debate arose, in which Lord Naas, Mr. Scully, Sir F. Heygate, Mr. Dawson, and other Irish members took part, chiefly with reference to the question whether this bill, together with a bill with the same object introduced by Lord Naas, should be referred to a Select Committee. Ultimately the bill was read a second time. On the motion that it be committed.

Mr. Scully moved to refer it to a Select Committee. The House having divided, this amendment was carried by 100 to 94.

#### SUPPLY.

The Report of the Committee of Supply was brought up. Lord ENFIELD called the attention of the Secretary of the Admiralty to the expediency of giving facilities to the drilling of the Naval Coast Volunteers. Sir J. ELPHINSTONE complained that the votes in the Committee had been taken unexpectedly in a thin House, and moved the adjournment of the debate.

Lord C. PAGET offered explanations, and the motion for adjourning the debate was negatived. The Report was then agreed to.

#### TRADE MARKS.—LAW REFORM.—COPYRIGHT.

The Harbours Bill and the Trade Marks Bill were read a second time. The Statute Law Revision Bill (sent from the Lords) was read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee. Other bills were forwarded a stage.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in Committee of the whole House, obtained leave to bring in a Bill to Amend the Law relating to Copyright in Works of Fine Art. The House adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

#### TUESDAY, APRIL 16.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.

##### THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill, and at some length explained its history and objects, and the nature of the amendments which it would effect in the existing law and practice.

Lord CHILDSFORD admitted that the country called for an amendment of the law of bankruptcy; but he thought the bill upon the table required considerable alterations before it could meet with general acquiescence. Having stated several objections of detail, the noble and learned Lord concluded by recommending, as the best course to be pursued, the reference of the bill to a Select Committee.

Lord GRANWORTH said there were several points in respect of which the bill was susceptible of modification and improvement. He doubted whether the jurisdiction in bankruptcy could be usefully exercised by the county court Judges.

Lord KINGSDOWN reminded the House that the first portion of the bill went to abolish the distinction between traders and non-traders, and the second to institute an entirely new mode of administration. In reference to both these questions the gravest precautions were necessary to prevent evil and injustice. He doubted whether the amalgamation of insolvency with bankruptcy in one court was desirable; and he was inclined to think that the proposed new court, with a chief Judge in bankruptcy, was wholly needless.

After a few remarks from Lord WENSLEYDALE, the bill was read a second time.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### STREET RAILWAYS.

Mr. CHILDERS moved, at the instance of the promoters, to postpone for a fortnight the order of the day for reading the Street Rail Company's Bill a second time.

Mr. SCULLY, who objected to the bill that it would empower a single company to lay down tramways similar to that in operation between the Marble Arch and Notting-hill in the streets of every town in the kingdom, moved as an amendment that the order should be postponed for six months.

A long discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. MASSEY, the Chairman of Committees, stated that the bill was to all intents and purposes a public bill, and could not, therefore, be treated as a private one.

Eventually the amendment of Mr. Scully was agreed to, and the bill was therefore lost.

##### BELLIGERENT RIGHTS AT SEA.

Sir G. GREY appealed to Mr. Horsfall to postpone his motion relative to belligerent rights at sea, in consequence of Lord Palmerston not having taken his seat since his re-election, and the unavoidable absence of Lord J. Russell.

Mr. HORSFALL, considering that any discussion of the subject in the absence of the two noble Lords would be comparatively worthless, assented to the request, and subsequently gave notice that he should bring forward the motion on Friday (yesterday).

##### RIGHTS OF THE CROWN.

Mr. A. SMITH moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the rights of the Crown, the public, and individuals, as connected with the foreshores and tidal waters of the United Kingdom; the manner in which the Commissioners of Woods and Forests are dealing with the same, and the state of the law affecting this description of property.

Sir J. HANMER expressed a hope that the House would not agree to the appointment of a Committee. The rights of the Crown were as ancient as the times of the Conquest; and, although the question of foreshores was one of the grievances alluded to in the "Grand Remonstrance," it only showed that Charles I. had encroached beyond his rights upon that as well as other subjects, which subsequently led to the Commons drawing the sword against the King.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL condemned the motion as extravagant and revolutionary, inasmuch as it proposed to inquire into the rights both of the Crown and of individuals. The theory of the law, as recognised by every Court in the kingdom, was that this description of property was vested in the Crown, as the representative of the public, and it could not be granted away; but where profit and benefit arose from its use grants might be made of these by the Crown only in the interest and for the behoof of the public.

On a division, the motion was rejected by 176 to 67.

##### COUNT OUT.

Sir F. SMITH rose to call attention to the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the control and management of her Majesty's naval yards, and was addressing the House, when it was counted out, at ten minutes to eight o'clock.

#### WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### CHARITABLE SCHOOLS.

On the order for going into Committee upon the Trustees of Charities Bill, moved by Mr. DILLWYN.

Mr. SELWYN moved to defer the Committee for six months. The amendment was seconded by Mr. BECROFT.

Mr. MELLOR defended the bill, the simple object of which, he said, was to make eligible, in case of their being elected, all persons, without regard to their religious opinions (when not excluded by the words of the founder), to act as trustees of charitable schools, under the supervision of the Courts of Equity.

Mr. G. HARDY opposed the bill, considering its real object to be a covert attack upon endowments throughout the country. The law of interpretation introduced by this bill could not be confined to charitable endowments; it must be extended to wills and other instruments.

Mr. ADDERLEY inferred the object of Mr. Dillwyn from his past attempts at legislation, and from his acts; which showed, he said, a desire to build upon concessions further demands. His present measure, though innocent upon the face of it, would, if passed, eliminate from these schools all religious instruction, though its effect, as well as its ultimate aim, might be utterly unknown to him.

Mr. BAIL said he had hitherto supported the bill, but he had been since very much influenced by the representation of the Wesleyan body that it would be very injurious to their society. A large portion of the Dissenters were likewise more inclined to oppose than support the measure.

Mr. HENLEY considered the speech just delivered as a speech against the bill.

Mr. BUXTON said he had come down to the House intending to support the bill, but what he had heard induced him to change his intention. Mr. WHITESIDE complained that, on a measure which affected the institutions of the country, and revolutionised the law of evidence, the Government had not favoured the House with the advice of the law officers of the Crown.

Upon a division, the amendment was carried by 209 to 171; so the bill is lost.

##### MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

On the next order, for the second reading of the Marriage Law Amendment Bill, legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, moved by Mr. M. MILNES.

Mr. HUNT, advertent to the clause in the bill exempting Scotland and Ireland from its operation, moved as an amendment a resolution that any measure that would have the effect of placing the law of marriage with regard to the prohibited degrees on a different footing in different parts of the United Kingdom would be highly inconvenient.

Mr. PEASE very briefly supported the bill.

Mr. K. SKYMER said the law of the land had always held these marriages to be illegal, and the argument in favour of an alteration of it derived from their frequency would be applicable to bigamy, which was equally frequent.

Sir M. PEAR said the Nonconformists of England did not condemn marriages of this nature. He regarded this as a poor man's question, and, treating it merely as a social one, he should support the bill.

Mr. LYON read a petition in favour of polygamy, the arguments in which were, he remarked, identical with those employed by the advocates of this bill.

Mr. DENMAN was of opinion that the law as it existed was inexpedient; that it was unnecessary and unfair to keep up the restriction; and that the law ought to be altered.

Mr. WHITESIDE reminded Mr. Denman that the highest legal authorities had pronounced against the proposed alteration of the law, and asked him whether he had considered how the present bill, excluding Scotland and Ireland, would affect the inheritance of property?

Mr. MILNES having replied, the House divided, when the amendment was carried by 177 to 172.

#### THURSDAY, APRIL 18.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.

##### ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Royal assent was given by COMMISSION to the following bills—viz., Consolidated Fund (23,000,000), Mutiny, Marine Mutiny, and the Exchequer Bills.

The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, and the Earl of St. G. RUGAN.

##### NEW FERRY.

Lord Lauderdale took the oath and his seat on succeeding to the title.

##### THE CASE OF CAPTAIN MACDONALD.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, in asking for the production of the correspondence relating to the arrest of Captain Macdonald by the Prussian police for an alleged breach of some of their railway regulations, took the opportunity of condemning in energetic terms the whole civil administration of the Prussian Government.

Lord WODEHOUSE consented to the production of the correspondence.

##### THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in reply to Lord Chelmsford, named the 3rd of May for the consideration of the Bankruptcy Bill in Committee.

##### SUBDIVISION OF DIOCESES BILL.

On the motion of Lord Lyttelton this bill was, after some discussion, referred to a Select Committee.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply upon the Army Estimates.

Colonel DICKSON moved that their consideration be deferred, with a view to their revision. These estimates, seven years ago, only amounted to £9,000,000, when the number of men was 119,000; they now amounted to £19,000,000, and the number of men 146,000. The gallant officer entered into some details with the view of showing that these estimates had not been framed upon principles of wise economy.

Mr. BAKING thought there were not sufficient grounds stated to justify a postponement of these estimates, which, although large, indicated a corresponding increase in the accommodation and comforts of the men, besides including a large sum for fortifications.

Mr. B. OSBORNE, after describing Aldershot as a job upon which a million and a half had been expended to demoralise the soldier and train indifferent Generals and engineers, reminded the House that during one of those periodical panics which came over the country they had been induced to vote £11,000,000 for fortifications, of which no account had as yet been rendered. He hoped, however, that the motion for postponement would be withdrawn, as the objections against the estimates could be more properly raised as they proceeded with the votes in Committee.

Colonel NORTH thought that Aldershot and its training had been of great service both to officers and men. It appeared to him most unfair to mix the Army up with the jobbery in the formation of the camp. He had no doubt but that large sums had been expended which might have been saved.

Colonel GILPIN concurred in the opinion expressed by his gallant friend that Aldershot camp had been of the greatest service to the Army. With regard to the fortifications at Portsdown Hill, he thought that they would not prevent shot being thrown into the middle of the dockyard.

General PERL entered into some explanations respecting the cause of the increased aggregate estimates.

Lord PALMERSTON hoped that the motion for postponement would be withdrawn. The House could then go into Committee, and the inquiries made could be answered. As to Aldershot, there never was a wiser expenditure than that for forming a camp there. The land was bought for £15 an acre, and it would at any time, if sold, produce a much larger sum. With regard to its advantage to the Army, those persons most competent to form an opinion had no doubt on that subject. As to Portsdown Hill, the fortifications were to prevent a force suddenly landing from taking possession of that commanding height and bombarding the dockyard. They were never intended to stand a regular siege.

The motion, after some further discussion, was withdrawn. The House then went into Committee, when the various estimates occupied the consideration of the members for the remainder of the night.

MUNIFICENT PRESENTS TO BARNSELY.—Mrs. Locke, widow of the late Mr. Joseph Locke, the eminent engineer, has just made known that, in consideration of the interest shown by her husband in all relating to the town of Barnsley, and as a memorial to him, she proposes presenting the town with a park, or recreation-ground. For that object a piece of ground, known as the High Style Field, has been purchased, and Mrs. Locke states that she will have the place laid out in the manner the town may think best, build a wall round it, and erect a house for the keeper, the whole to be conveyed to the local Board of Health, together with a fund sufficient to ensure its being kept up for the purpose for which it is intended. In addition to this munificent present, Mrs. Locke has announced that she will make a donation of £2000 to the Barnsley Grammar School, at which institution Mr. Locke was educated. Mrs. Locke has also made known to the heads of the Catholic school in Barnsley, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Mr. Locke, and who for years had been a liberal subscriber to the old school, that she is prepared to present it with £1000 in remembrance of the interest so long taken in it by her lamented husband. Although the Locke family are members of the Catholic religion, the late Mr. Locke and his wife did not belong to it.

ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.—A ridiculous story is told of the scruples of the dramatic censorship at Rome. On the occasion of a ballet called "Antony and Cleopatra" being produced at the Apollo Theatre, the censor objected that it would be a very immoral thing for Antony and Cleopatra to dance together unless they were married, and, accordingly, the pas de deux is prefaced by a wedding scene, in which the "soft triumvir" pledges his troth to the Egyptian Queen. The next day wedding cards, on richly-embossed paper, were sent to most of the Cardinals, bearing the name of "Antony and Cleopatra."

AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN NAMED EVANS has been fined twenty shillings by the Southampton magistrates for filling in his census-paper inaccurately. He is about seventy years of age, and he stated in the census-paper that he was one hundred and five. He refused to correct the error, and said the enumerator had no right to ask the age of any one, or to come King Bomba over the public.

#### GIPSY HORSEDEALERS AT TOLEDO.

Nobody having once read Mr. Borrow's celebrated books about the gipsies ceases to feel an interest in this extraordinary people. It is true that in England very few of the true gipsy race wander in the woods and between the hedgerows, for their tents have struck to increasing population and the gradual absorption of common land, while some of their reputed chiefs, and, we believe, amongst them the real English gipsy queen, Ann Lee herself, have in the evening of their long lives sought a refuge amongst the "householders." But in other countries of Europe they live a life apart and as a distinct race, retaining all those peculiar characteristics which have for ages made them a separate community. The truth is also that southern civilisation is not so easily offended in the matter of habits and manners. The great cities in the foggy atmospheres are more careful to clear their vicinities of all kinds of organised vagabondage. Whether they be inhabited by industrial or commercial communities, the people are less tolerant of a nomadic existence. Perhaps there may be something in the influence of climate to account for this.

In Spain, at all events, where to do nothing is the greatest honour, those who are energetic in their own particular fashion obtain a certain recognition at the hands of the idlers, who cannot possibly take the trouble to inquire too closely into the lives of the people who are so useful to them. Thus it is that the gitanos, gipsies, Bohemians, by whatever name they may be called, find access to the towns, and carry on a sort of commerce in the market-places.

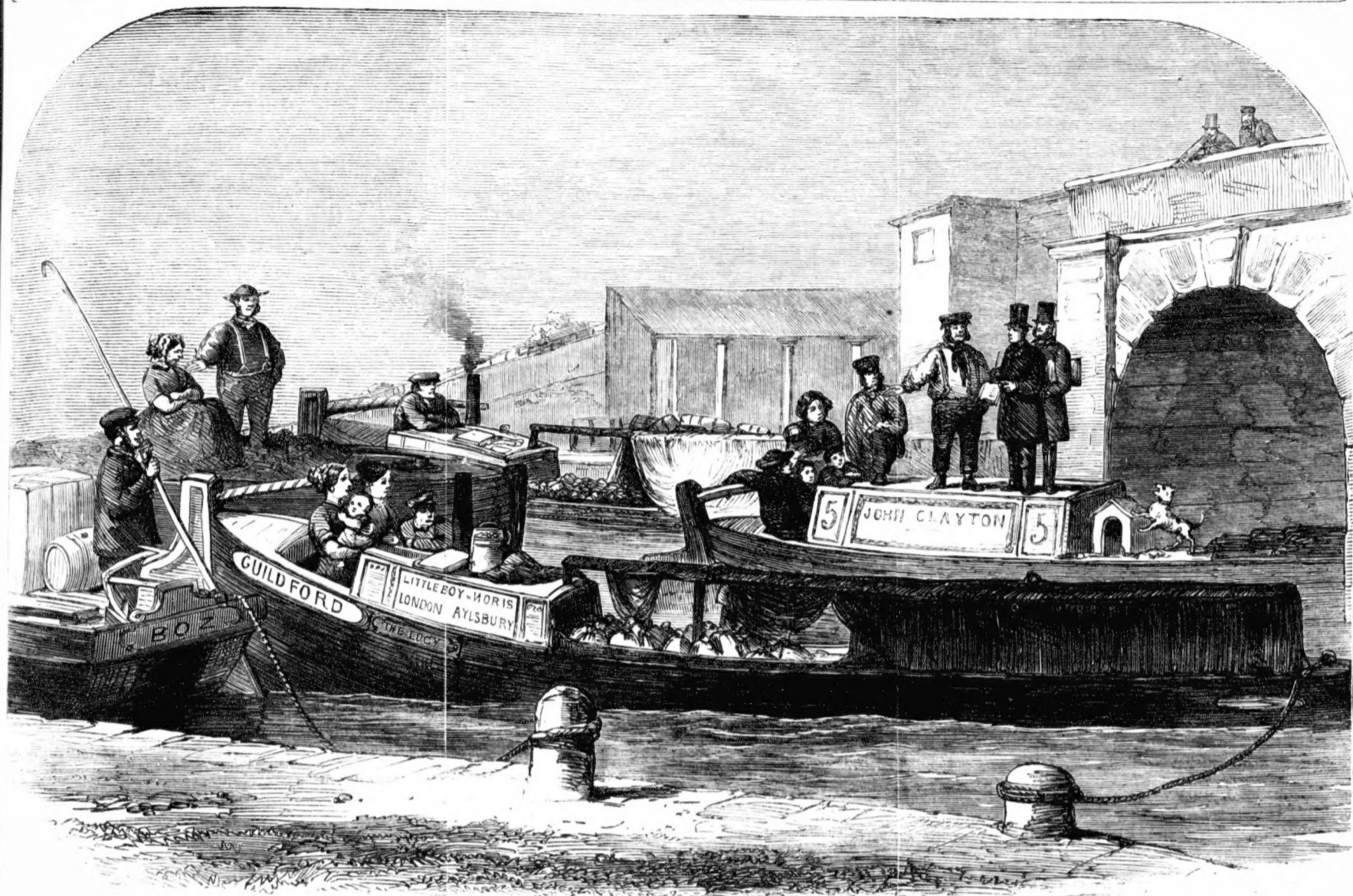
Conjecture has already wearied itself to discover the origin and real nationality of this singular race. But there are few grounds upon which inquiry can be instituted amongst a people who have no written chronicles or records, and whose primitive social ceremonies remain almost unaltered since the days when Pierre Gringoire was married to La Esmeralda.

The gipsy is essentially a traveller, his avowed business is that of a jockey and horsedealer, while it has been held by those best acquainted with him that his instinctive profession, that for which he has a really passionate attachment, is stealing. He has chosen the position of a horsedealer, perhaps on the principle that in this trade are combined the two greatest pleasures of his life—the necessity for continued change, action, and excitement, and the opportunity for displaying consummate craft and skill in the dealings he may have with his customers. It matters little who is the purchaser, the gipsy is aware of every trick in his peculiar artful trade. He can file and polish the horses' teeth as he brings them to the market at Madrid. He can somehow contrive to conceal the scars, the swollen veins, and "raws" which disfigure the animals and depreciate their value; while during his presence the horse, mule, or donkey, which he wishes to sell would appear to possess just the qualities which the purchaser most desires. At the same time the price he demands is impudently extravagant, considering that the mule or ass which he is exhibiting to the peasants may probably have been stolen from one of their own stables only a week before, and subjected to such grooming and training as he so well knows how to use.

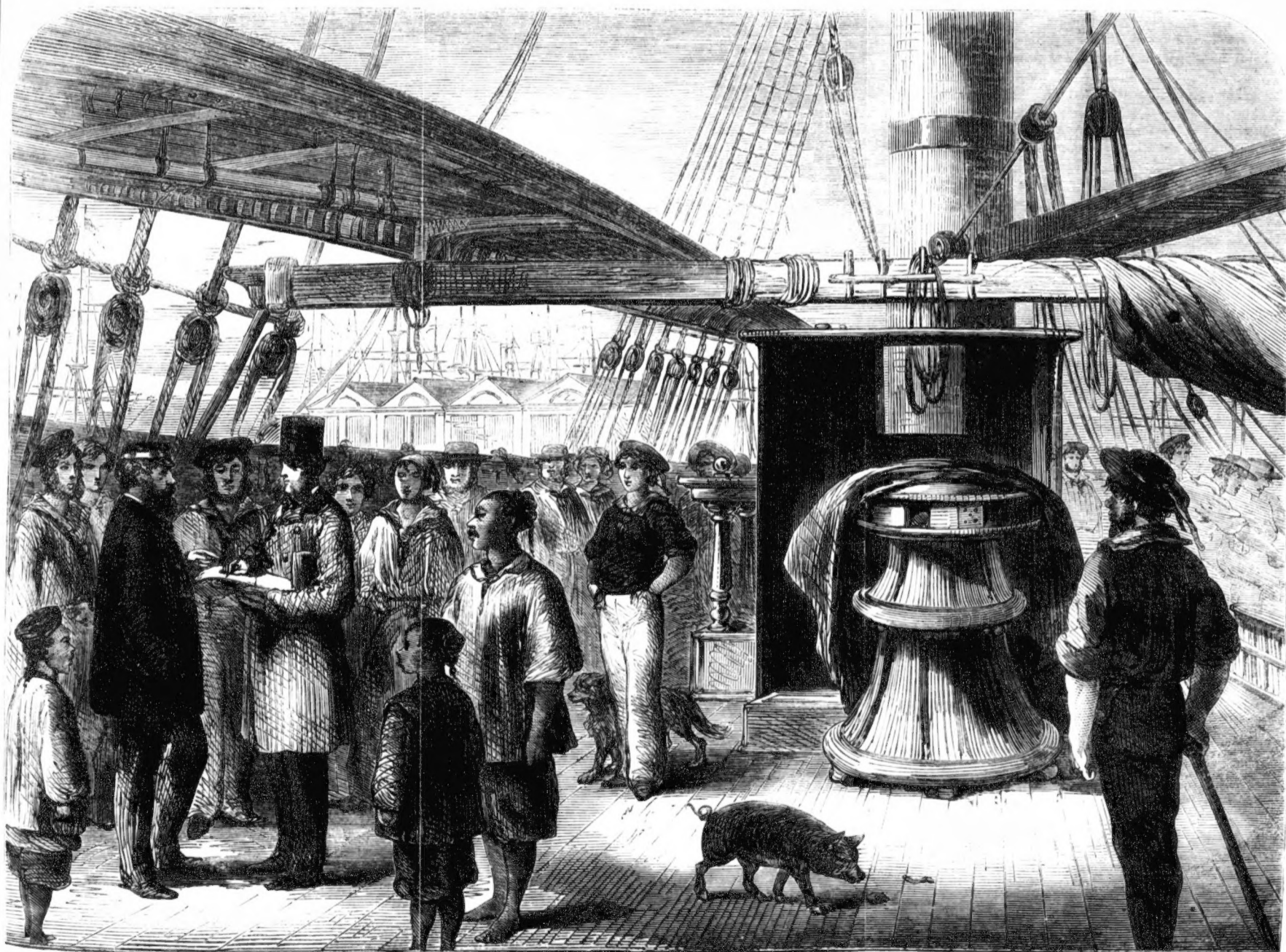
This, perhaps, is the gipsy's greatest pleasure—to be present in a market where he finds a few dupes who are deceived by his unscrupulous knavery, although it frequently becomes necessary for him to retreat from the scene of his false dealings with some haste. It is such a retreat which is represented in our Engraving, where the whole gitano family are making the best of their way by the gate of Toledo, the woman mounted on a mule, which is urged to keep pace with the rapid gallop of the beast bestridden by her husband, who already hears, in imagination, the shouts of the indignant farmers.



GIPSY HORSEDEALERS LEAVING TOLEDO.—(FROM A SKETCH BY M. BAUMANN.)



TAKING THE CENSUS ON THE REGENT'S CANAL—SEE PAGE 249.



TAKING THE CENSUS ON BOARD SHIP IN THE WEST INDIA DOCK.—SEE PAGE 249.

**PURCHASERS** of the MAP of NORTH AMERICA issued with this Paper can have their copies exchanged by the Publisher for copies handsomely coloured, showing the Free and Slave States, mounted on canvas with rollers and varnished, for 1s. 6d. each copy, which can be sent through the post to any part of the United Kingdom for four additional stamps. May be had also on canvas to fold in a book, same price.

Office—2, Catherine-street, Strand.

## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1861.

### THE BUDGET.

THAT the Chancellor of the Exchequer would furnish us with a brilliant financial essay on Monday evening was anticipated on all hands; but the country certainly did not expect to derive any other satisfaction from his "statement" than the pleasure of perusing an ingenious speech. The economists had predicted that there would be a deficit in the national accounts—a deficit estimated by some at several millions; and the fear of an augmented income tax preyed on the mind of the household. Mr Gladstone speaks, and we breathe again.

He tells us that £72,842,000 was spent by the Government last year—a sum less than the estimated expenditure by £822,000. But as our disbursements were lighter than was anticipated, so was our revenue. The income of the year was only £70,283,000—showing an apparent deficit of about two millions and a half: we say apparent, because Mr Gladstone assures us that if we take into account certain financial disturbances, the real deficit falls to £855,000. With this deficiency, then, we begin the new year; but we are not to be so prodigal in 1861-2. The expenditure for this year is estimated at £69,900,000; the revenue (including some £750,000 from China) at £71,823,000. Accordingly, we should have a surplus of £1,923,000; and this is how Mr Gladstone proposes to dispose of it:—A remission of a penny in the pound in the income tax reduces the surplus by £850,000, the abolition of the paper duty deprives it of £665,000; and these burdens being removed, a surplus of above £400,000 remains in the hands of Government.

So far, well. On the other hand, the tea and sugar duties are to be renewed, the tax on chicory is to be doubled, extra licenses are to be imposed on spirit-dealers, tobaccoists, and the keepers of refreshment-houses, and some beneficial modifications of the stamp duties are to be made.

Such, in outline, is Mr Gladstone's financial statement; and, considering how favourable it is—contrary to all expectation—we are somewhat surprised that it has not been received with greater demonstrations of satisfaction by the country at large. Here the Chancellor's experiments of last year are seen to tell upon his reputation. Those experiments proved illusory; the country was surprised into thinking too well of them, and, conscious of the blunder, it is not at all disposed to repeat it. This statement is a surprise too, and people are very wary how they give themselves over to it. Supposing, however, that his calculations of revenue and expenditure for 1861-2 are approximately correct, and that we may safely look for any such surplus as two millions, we cannot but approve of the remissions which the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to make. The income tax had reached a point at which it was all but intolerable; and anything like a surplus in the face of this impost at tenpence in the pound was clearly impossible. The first duty of the Chancellor at present, after providing for the inevitable expenditure of the country, is to reduce this heavy and unequal burden; and accordingly we are to be relieved by a penny in the pound. But there are those who contend that the penny should be twopenny; that the paper duties ought not to be repealed while the income tax is maintained at the war-point of ninepence. No doubt there is much to be said for this view; but the fact is, the Government and the House of Commons are placed in an awkward position at present with regard to the paper duty, and, apart from the benefit to commerce and education which must result from its abolition, we cannot regret that a constitutional anomaly should be abolished. Upon the whole, we have reason to congratulate ourselves on the improved prospect of the Imperial finances, and to applaud the disposition of the anticipated surplus proposed by Mr Gladstone.

### THE INDIAN FAMINE.

SAD accounts of the Indian famine continue to reach us. At Delhi upwards of 12,000 persons assemble daily at the three relief-houses to receive their scanty pittance. A regiment of Carabineers is said to have counted 2000 bodies on the Grand Trunk road during their march to Cawnpore. Fears are entertained that the famine will extend to the Madras presidency.

The exertions in England to alleviate this terrible disaster are continued in a most praiseworthy manner. The aggregate sum received at the Mansion House up to Wednesday night amounted to more than £50,800, to which considerable sums raised in the larger provincial cities have to be added.

**MARRIAGE OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S DAUGHTER.**—The marriage of the Rev. H. Montague Villiers, son of the Bishop of Durham, to Miss Victoria Russell, second daughter of the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, by his first marriage with Adelaide, daughter of Mr. Thomas Lister, of Armitage Park, Yorkshire, and widow of Thomas, second Lord Ribblesdale, took place at Petersham Church, near Richmond on Monday. The bride's father "gave her away." The bridesmaids were Miss Bessie Lister, Miss Russell, Miss Agatha Russell, Miss Villiers, Miss Mary Villiers, Miss Evelyn Villiers, Lady Georgiana Hamilton, Lady Constance Villiers, Miss Alice Lister, and Miss Maura Drummond. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, Canon of Windsor, and Clerk of the Closet to the Queen. A great crowd of persons assembled in the passage leading from the high road to Petersham Church, and as the bride and bridegroom left the church the scholars of the Petersham School, which Lady John Russell built, strewed nosegays in the path of the new-married couple. A distinguished company was present. The bride's presents were very numerous, and some of much value, including a superb gold bracelet, set with rubies and turquoise in the form of a wreath of forget-me-not, a gift from the Queen, the godmother of the bride. The Duke of Bedford gave a valuable bracelet and diamond earrings; the Duchess of Inverness an elaborate silver jug and basin; the Marchioness of Abercorn a costly bracelet; the Countess of Dalkeith a turquoise; Baroness Lionel Rothschild a magnificent locket; and two beautiful cabinets from Lady Theresa Lewis. The Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the Bishop of Durham, and other of the young bride's friends, presented gifts of ornamental furniture, &c.

### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE COURT remains in the strictest retirement at Osborne.

THE PRINCE CONSORT will hold Levée on the part of her Majesty at St. James's Palace on Saturday, the 4th of May, and on Wednesday, the 15th of May. It is understood that the Queen will hold two Drawingrooms at St. James's Palace towards the end of June.

PRINCE ALFRED has been most warmly received in the West Indies. At the date of latest advices he had yet to visit Jamaica, where corporate addresses, balls, triumphal arches, illuminations, and every demonstration of public welcome awaited him.

THE SHIPBUILDING YARDS OF LA SEYNE, near Toulon, have just received orders from the Spanish Government to build two iron-cased frigates, one of which is to be of 600 tons greater burden than the Gloire, and the other still larger.

GARIBOLDI has called on the deputy Musolino to withdraw the proposition presented by him to the Chamber for declaring the General first citizen of Italy and granting him a territorial domain of 150,000f. a year.

AN ENGLISH INVENTOR, it is said, has received a round sum from the Austrian Government for a submarine explosive bomb connected with the shore by electric wires.

THE EARL OF KINGSTON has been pronounced to be of unsound mind, and incompetent to control himself or his possessions.

MR. ALFRED LATHAM, of the East India firm of Arbuthnot, Latham, and Co., is to succeed Mr. Dobree as Governor of the Bank of England.

MR. OTTO STRUNK has proposed to the Emperor of Russia to establish a permanent observatory on Mount Ararat, near Tiflis. The Emperor has approved the project, and has given £5000 for its construction and the purchase of the necessary instruments.

A FIRE broke out in one of the courts in Crown-street, Soho, on Saturday. The flames spread with such rapidity that three children, two boys and a girl, were suffocated before the firemen could reach the room where they were. The parents of the children had gone to market, locking them in.

THE CLOSING OF THE FARRINGTON AND WANTAGE BANK (Messrs. Barnes, Metley, and Ansell) has taken place. The general liabilities are believed to be moderate. The bank had a note circulation limited to £8977, but the actual issue was only between £5000 and £6000.

DISTRESSING ACCOUNTS OF THE INUNDATIONS IN JAVA reach us. Hundreds of persons have lost their lives, and thousands have been ruined. Whole villages have also been swept away, and the crops destroyed, entailing an immense amount of suffering and destitution.

A VERDICT OF "WILFUL MURDER" has been returned against some unknown highwayman who robbed Walter Piper, an aged boatman, near Walsall, and so ill-treated him as to occasion death.

LORD ELGIN arrived at Dover on Thursday week, where he was received with public honours. An address was presented to the noble Earl by the Mayor and Corporation of Dover, to which he responded in very hearty terms. His Lordship, on passing through Paris homeward, had an interview with the Emperor of the French.

M. S. CLOEZ has ascertained by experiments that air will often turn blue paper to a permanent red. This phenomenon is observed most frequently at the commencement or towards the end of cold weather. This is owing to the presence of free nitric acid and of compounds of nitrogen and oxygen in the atmosphere.

A TELEGRAM FROM SINGAPORE states that Sir James Brooke arrived at Kuching on Feb. 11, and that the town was illuminated in his honour.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON has given 2000 francs towards the erection of an English church at Biarritz.

AT A RECENT MEETING OF THE SHEFFIELD LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY a pigeon's nest, the framework of which was constructed of two gallons of horseshoe nails, stolen from a blacksmith's shop, was exhibited.

THE JOURNAL DU HAUT says there is a talk in diplomatic circles of the Emperor paying a visit to King Leopold at Brussels, by way of returning the visit made by the latter Sovereign to Biarritz in 1859.

THE FRENCH EXHIBITION will close to-day (Saturday), somewhat earlier than usual, making room for an exhibition of Royal pictures—that is to say, Mr. Philippe's "Marriage of the Princess Royal" and Mr. Winterhalter's portraits of her Majesty and the Prince Consort. Two new pictures by M. Fiére have been added.

THE IMPROVEMENTS AT NETLEY ABBEY are now completed.

TWO GOVERNMENT NATURALISTS, Messrs. Oldham and Blyth, are on their way to Japan to discover rare plants and useful timber-trees in that country.

A VIOLENT FIRE broke out a few days since at Rawa, the chief town of a district of Russian Poland. With the exception of five houses, the whole of the quarter inhabited by the Jews was destroyed. About 513 families, composed of 1700 persons, are thus left not only without shelter but deprived of all means of existence.

THE SECOND OF MR. TRAIN'S STREET TRAMWAYS was opened on Monday morning. Passing through Victoria-street, Westminster, this line extends from the Abbey to Victoria Station, Finsbury. Permission has been given by the vestry of Finsbury to lay down a line in the New North-road.

THE NAME OF A NEW OPERA, "SHAKESPEARE," composed by Maestro Benvenuti, appears in the Italian journals.

THE VICAR, THE MAYOR, AND THE TOWN CLERK OF STRATFORD-ON-AVON explain that Shakespeare's bust has not been repainted, but only restored. The white paint with which Malone had disfigured it was removed, developing the original lifelike colours; but these colours were worn off in some places, and so they had to be renewed.

LORD BERWICK died yesterday week, at the age of sixty-one.

AN ADDRESS TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE, signed by Mr. Pease and Mr. Henry Richard on behalf of the Peace Society, praying for an alliance with France, has just appeared in the *Opinion Nationale*.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE GUNS mounted in all the forts and batteries of the United Kingdom, and probably to be extended to our colonial possessions, has already resulted in demonstrating the fact that much of our ordnance is, from various causes, in an unsatisfactory condition.

THE PROSECUTION OF THE IONIAN PARLIAMENT, according to the *Pops*, "naturally" indicates that England, in pursuance of her policy of emancipating "nationalities," is evincing in the case of Italy, is about to consent to the desire of the Ionians to shake off the British yoke.

ISLEWORTH FLOUR MILLS were destroyed by fire on Friday morning. Property to the amount of £10,000 was lost in the flames.

AN ISSUE OF 100-FOUNDER RIFLED ARMSTRONG GUNS has been made from Woolwich for the use of the Navy. The *Mechanic's Magazine* still maintains that the gun is doomed to failure.

THE PROVINCES OF THE RHINE will be visited this year by the King of Prussia during the autumn military manoeuvres.

A FINE STEAM-FRIGATE called the Italia was launched at Castellmare on the 7th with perfect success. She was put on the stocks by order of Francis II., and is to carry thirty-six rifled cannon on the newest system.

THE IRON-CASED FRIGATE SEBASTIA was successfully launched on Thursday week into the Thames.

THREE HORSES were burnt to death last week on the premises of a corn chandler in the Hackney-road.

THE AGENTS OF MRS. YELVERTON in Scotland contradict the "silly report" that the lady had a child of four years old residing in Leith.

A COMPANY has been formed and a proposal made to lease the Grand Trunk Line of Canada for twenty years. It is proposed to pay 2 per cent per annum for the first year, 3 per cent for the second year, 4 per cent for the third year, and 6 per cent for the fourth year.

A RIFLE ASSOCIATION has been formed in Canada on the model of the National Rifle Association of England, and some of its members will visit England in July to compete for the Queen's prize.

THE OLDEST PERSON OF THE ONONDAGA TRIBE OF INDIANS, on the Grand River—a woman named Hannah—died a few weeks since at the supposed age of over 120 years!

A LETTER from Boulogne-sur-Mer says:—"By direction of the superior authorities the Belgian members of the Redemptorist order in this town have been ordered to leave France without delay."

PRIVATE GALK, of the 1st Hants Volunteers, has been dismissed from the corps for persisting in smoking while under arms in battalion, "contrary to express orders and in defiance of all good order and discipline."

A HUNGARIAN CAVALRY REGIMENT in garrison at Montebello, between Verona and Vicenza, was on the point of deserting and crossing the frontier (says a letter from Vienna), when their design was made known by a comrade. The letter adds that the regiment will probably be decimated.

THE JOURNEY OF PRINCE NAPOLEON AND THE PRINCESS CLOTHILDE to Turin is again spoken of. The Prince and Princess will travel by Marseilles and Genoa, to which town Victor Emmanuel will come to meet them.

THE EFFECTIVE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY OF POLAND, which, at the period of the 27th of February, was only 40,000 men, now amounts to 85,000.

THERE WAS A TALK OF MR. PIETRI MAKING AN EXCURSION TO THE RHINE. This would not be an event of sufficient importance to record were it not that this gentleman, having played such a prominent part in the affair of Savoy and Nice, may be supposed to travel with his "annexation" spectacles on.

### THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

EVERYBODY expected that the Budget would reveal a deficiency. It has shown a surplus, and is, therefore, at present, very popular. Indeed, the Liberal party has accepted it at once with confidence and delight. I know not that any man on that side of the House will be found to oppose it. Mr. Dodson, the member for East Sussex, of course is dissatisfied that the duty on hops is not to be abolished; and Mr. Bass naturally complains that no reduction in the impost upon malt has been proposed; but they will probably offer no formal opposition. But whether the Conservatives will show fight remains to be seen. There are rumours that an attempt will be made to substitute a further reduction of the income tax for the extinction of the paper duty; and I am told that several grave palavers have been held by the Conservative chiefs upon the subject. But I can hardly think that the attempt will be really and seriously made; nor do I think that such an attempt would be successful if it were to be made. The Conservative party is very strong, and, if it were compactly united, could carry almost anything in reason; but it is not united, and in a fight against the repeal of the paper duties I believe that full a fourth of its rank and file would revolt. Mr. Malins has already intimated his consent to the proposal, and Sir Bulwer Lytton and Lord Stanley we know will vote for it. Indeed, it is hardly to be imagined that Disraeli—when we remember that he has more than once denounced the tax—will consent to lead an Opposition against its repeal now that we have a surplus to dispose of. The Lords will certainly not repeat the blunder of last year; and so I think that you may consider the repeal of the paper tax safe. It is said that the Budget was not revealed to the Ministers in Cabinet assembled until within a week or two of the time fixed for its opening in the House; that in the Cabinet it was keenly criticised and opposed; and that for a time it and the fate of the Government trembled in the balance. I say the fate of the Government, for if the Budget had been rejected Gladstone would have gone, and the Ministry, without him, would very soon have followed. Of course, this report may be a mere canard. One thing, however, is certain—to wit, that the secret of the Budget was marvelously well kept from the public outside. By diligent process of calculation Sir Stafford Northcote had been able to divine that a surplus would be revealed, I now hear. Nobody, however, would believe his divinations; and certainly the House generally was astonished at the revelation when it came authoritatively from the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Whilst I am writing three Cabinet Ministers are absent from the House on account of ill health. Lord Palmerston is confined to his home in Piccadilly by a severe attack of the gout; Sir George Lewis, who has not looked well for some time, has at last succumbed to a slight attack of fever; and Sir Charles Wood has also been obliged to give in, but what is the matter with him I have not heard. Meanwhile, I am sorry to have to report that the health of the Secretary for War (Lord Herbert of Lea), notwithstanding his retirement to the Lords, has not improved. Thus four of the principal Secretaries of State are hors de combat, or nearly so.

The sudden fall of Mr. Edwin James is still the favourite topic gossip at the clubs and in the lobbies of the House, and strange rumours are flying about in every direction touching the immediate cause of his sudden exit—so strange, indeed, that I shall not venture to give them currency through your columns. The gentleman who rejoices in the curious name of Harper Twelveteeth, and who aspired to succeed Mr. James as member for Marylebone, was only a few years ago a printer in a small way of business in the little town of Potton, in Bedfordshire. He is the discoverer of "a washing powder," and it is understood that this discovery has put money in his purse—made him, indeed, a rich man; but, from all I hear, I should decide that his qualifications to be a legislator are of an extremely limited character. Mr. Marshman, another of the candidates, is the son of Dr. Marshman, formerly a Baptist missionary to China, compiler of a Chinese dictionary, a Chinese grammar, &c.—generally, a notable Oriental scholar, and a famous man in his day and generation. Mr. Marshman is related by marriage to the late General Sir Henry Havelock. He is considered to be an able, energetic man: his life of Havelock is certainly the best that has appeared. In 1857 Mr. Marshman stood for Ipswich, and polled 738 votes against 759 polled by Mr. Adair. In politics he is a Radical; in creed, a Baptist. He has lived long in India, and hence his intimacy with Sir John Lawrence. Mr. Wingrove Cooke we all know. Mr. Harvey Lewis I do not know. Of Sir Robert Carden we need say nothing, for he is known as well as Aldgate pump. Before your paper goes to press the Marylebone election will be settled: this I had forgotten when I began to write; but the facts which I have recorded may be interesting to your readers.

People are already beginning to talk, not merely generally, but in detail, about the International Exhibition of 1862. The guarantee fund has nearly reached half a million of money; and, from what can be gathered, it is anticipated that the concourse of foreign visitors (should the dogs of war remain tethered) will be considerably greater than that of 1851. Gourmets will be glad to hear that their particular tastes are likely to be consulted in no ordinary degree, and that gastronomy is to be made a specialty of, and to be treated with very great deference. Should present ideas be carried out, each European country will be represented by its national cuisine and dining-room, while wines hitherto unknown and unheard of by the ordinary English consumer will be imported, with the view of ascertaining at what lowest price they can be furnished for the ordinary English market, and which are most likely to be appreciated by the ordinary English public. The Managing Committee propose to hand over the commissariat department, not to any one individual, but to a number of contractors of different nations, and the result will be, it is hoped, to do away with any outside caravanserai of the Sayer's symposium order, and to provide within the building a series of refreshment-halls of a novel character, and as near perfection as may be.

Rumour further says that by no one is the idea of the approaching exhibition more warmly entertained than by the Emperor Napoleon, and that his Imperial Majesty is determined to spare neither trouble nor expense for the exaltation and glorification of France. So eager is he in the matter that he is said to have expressed the strongest wish to bring over the most celebrated pictures from the Louvre, and, when he found that the limits of time agreed upon by the Fine Arts Committee would prevent the exhibition of many of these chefs-d'œuvre in the Fine Arts Gallery, that he determined upon lining the French court, or space appropriated to the exhibition of French manufactures, &c, with them, and thus making a complete wall of magnificent paintings. A notable idea this, and one which apparently no bylaw can prevent him from carrying out. Nothing is said about how the walls of the various courts are to be decorated; that is left to the fancy of the holders; and, if the French choose to cover theirs with splendid pictures instead of ordinary calico hangings, *quis retinet?* Only, perhaps, under such circumstances, England might return his lead—might bring up the cartoons from Hampton Court, cover the walls of her court with them, and thus checkmate this knowing, *ruse* Emperor!

In his capacity of Foreign Secretary Lord John Russell has announced to the Universities the desire of the Government to employ a competent gentleman to act as interpreter at Jeddo between the English and the Japanese. Such an appointment, besides the indispensable qualification of a knowledge of the Japanese language (one would think a tolerably rare acquirement), calls for a man of good constitution, equable temper, conciliatory manners, and a general knowledge of the world. It is proposed to reward the fortunate candidate with a salary of £200 a year!

A new edition of Lord Wharfedale's "Letters and Works of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu" has been issued by Mr. Bohn, prefaced by a memoir from the pen of Mr. William Moy Thomas, a gentleman whose deep reading, sound judgment, and unflagging industry are

for him unqualified praise in the highest branch of English literature. Former editors seem to have fought shy of entering into any detailed biography of Lady Mary. Her separation from her husband, her long residence abroad immediately before her death, the malignant sarcasms of Pope, and the sneering gossip of Horace Walpole, added to the wrongheaded course pursued by her son-in-law, Lord Bute, who endeavoured to suppress her letters and to ignore her connection with literature, appear to have tainted her fair fame that discussion was feared, and it was considered prudent not to provoke it. It was left for Mr. Thomas, in a memoir full of new facts, and written in the most temperate and impartial manner, to clear away these blotches—to show by citation of contemporary documents how Lady Mary's own letters have been warped to her prejudice—to refute Pope's unmanly slanders—to wash Walpole's offensive tittle-tattle. This he has done completely and definitively.

Some of the quarterly reviews are to hand, and others are on the eve of publication. The first article in the *Edinburgh* treats of Mr. Hopworth Dixon's "Personal History of Lord Bacon," and, although the reviewer holds to the view of Bacon's character which has hitherto been acknowledged, Mr. Dixon receives no scant justice for his research and industry. One of the most interesting articles in the forthcoming *Quarterly* will be on African discovery, in which we shall have the pith of M. Du Chaillu's expected work on the gorillas. The article in the *Westminster* on "Voltaire" is understood to be by Mr. Justin McCarthy, formerly connected with the Liverpool press, and now one of the leader-writers on the *Morning Star*. Mr. McCarthy has lectured with great success in Liverpool on Molière, Goethe, Schiller, &c. Mr. Isaac Taylor is said to be the author of an article in the forthcoming number of the *North British Review* on "The Present Movement in the Church of England."

Mr. W. H. Russell has arrived at Washington, and, as will have been seen, has already commenced his "special" letters to the *Times*.

Mr. Shirley Brooks has returned to town after a lecturing visit to Glasgow. His topics there were "The House of Commons" and "The Theatre;" the latter, being treated in a bold, genial, anti-sentimental spirit, was very successful.

A monthly magazine quotes from a weekly periodical a laudatory testimony that its principal story is written "with the elegance of a master-hand." This is almost as good as Lord Castlereagh's metaphor of "the feature on which the question hinges."

### OPERA AND CONCERTS.

GREAT things were expected of the new tenor at Covent Garden, but Signor Tiberini has not yet done anything great. His Fernando in "La Favorita," the part in which he made his first appearance at the Royal Italian Opera, is no doubt a creditable performance, but it does not entitle him to rank with the Marios and the Giuglinis. He cannot sing the air of the first act (or, rather, the tenor's solo portion of the duet) so well as Giuglini, nor can he act the last scene nearly so well as Mario. Still he is perhaps, on the whole, better than Nerli-Randi, and must therefore be pronounced an "acquisition" for the Royal Italian Opera, which is almost in a tenorless condition just now. Mr. Gye has tenors, it is true, but they are queer ones, and the best of them, the intelligent and accomplished Signor Tamberlik, sings more tremulously this year than ever. He would always seem admirable if we never heard him in anything but the "Otello" duet, where his quivering voice suggests naturally enough the emotion of jealous rage. In other operas he has, according to a French expression, his "bonne moments," but he has also his "fichus quarts d'heure." How he will contrive this year to get through such a part as Arnold, in "William Tell," we can scarcely imagine. On the whole, Rossini's masterpiece will, doubtless, be admirably played (Faure is to be the William Tell, Formes the Melchior, Mme. Miolan-Carvalho the Mathilde, and we know what the orchestra and chorus will be like); but we confess we should prefer an Arnold with a voice to such an Arnold as Signor Tamberlik may be expected to present to us this year. A better impersonator of the character, in a dramatic sense, it would be impossible to have.

"The difference," said an amateur the other night, as he devoured one of Mr. Kuhn's excellent ices in the foyer of the Royal Italian Opera, "the difference," said this gentleman (who desires to remain unknown), "between Signor Tiberini and Signor Tamberlik is, that the former is no great shakes, while the latter is shakes and nothing else."

Titius and Giuglini, Grisi and Mario, Alboni, Gardoni, and we do not know how many more admirable singers who could not be matched at the Royal Italian Opera, are said to be at present in London, and, if so, are certainly without an engagement. A writer in one of the weekly journals has been shedding crocodile's tears over their fate, and seems to think that they will have to take to street-singing by way of gaining an honest livelihood. Forgetting for a moment the Opera which is defunct, let him rather bewail the fate of the Opera which survives, but which since last season has lost its best "robust" and its only "light" tenor, and which cannot anywhere find a vocalist to replace Mme. Grisi (imperfect as Mme. Grisi's singing had become), and to take such parts in Italian opera as have been taken at Her Majesty's Theatre for some years past by Mlle. Titiens. If it be true that Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley are engaged next year as members of the Pyne and Harrison company, we advise the manager of the Royal Italian Opera to imitate the policy adopted at the Royal English Opera, and to strengthen his troop with the best forces he can find without reference to the particular banner under which they may previously have served. The partisans of the Royal Italian Opera have been in the habit of saying that Giuglini was a second-rate tenor, that Mlle. Titiens could not sing Italian music, and even that Alboni never sang so well at Her Majesty's Theatre as at Covent Garden. But let Alboni return to the Royal Italian Opera, and it will be discovered that she has retained her (temporarily) lost powers; it will be found that Mlle. Titiens sings Italian music admirably; and that Giuglini is the first tenor. These ought to be questions of art, but with many opera-goers (including a few critics, we regret to say) they are merely questions of topography.

The tour on which Mme. Catherine Hayes (soprano), Mr. Tennant (tenor), Signor Burdini (baritone), Herr Becker (violinist), and Mr. Francesco Berger (pianist and accompanist) started some weeks since was attended with great success, more especially in Ireland, where Mme. Hayes' mode of singing her native ballads always produces the greatest enthusiasm. We are told that at Dublin, where these musical tourists gave several concerts, the public on one occasion invaded the concert-room in such force that those nearest the platform were at last compelled by "the pressure from without" to recede it and to take up their position side by side with the singers and musicians. Before the concert was over even the ground beneath the piano was occupied. This, in schoolboy phraseology, was "something like a success."

ROYAL CLAIMANTS TO THE NEAPOLITAN THRONE.—As a rival to Murat the *Giornale di Napoli* puts forth, in a letter from Naples, the announced candidature of a pretender whom it accuses of following the detestable example set to other Bourbons by Don Juan in the Calabrian peninsula. The Prince of Capua is the new claimant, who founds his hopes, according to the *Giornale*, on the support of Lord Palmerston, "to whom his wife, Miss Smith, is nearly related." This will be news to Penelope, as well as her princely husband, and may help to enliven the dull routine of their existence in the Champs Elysées. Treated like Cinderella by her proud sisters and brothers-in-law, she has lived to witness a rich rehearsal of the *Rev. George Croly's* drama, "Pride shall have a Fall."—*Paris Correspondence of the Globe*. (The Princess of Capua is sister to Lady Dinsmore, and to Major General Smythe, commanding in this district.)

### THE DUC D'AUMALE AND THE BONAPARTES.

PARIS has just been startled by the publication of a pamphlet written by the Duc d'Aumale. It is entitled "A Letter on the History of France," and consists of a fierce philippic upon the Empire and the Emperor, instigated by Prince Napoleon's recent assault upon the Orleans family, and addressed to him. The police have made a seizure, but not before nearly the whole edition had found its way into the possession of the public.

After having disposed of the allegations of Prince Napoleon as to the dissensions and crimes of the Bourbons, the Duc d'Aumale proceeds in the following terms:—

Whatever may be alleged, there is no longer a parvenu either at the Palais Royal or at the Tuilleries. Sovereign houses—and you have, I think, the pretension of being one—Sovereign houses count only a parvenu—their founder. This title, for it is one, history will give to the then obscure Sub-Lieutenant of artillery who, fifteen years after leaving the School of Brienne, placed on his brow the crown of Charlemagne. Now, the man is not a parvenu who has proclaimed his hereditary right at Strasbourg and at Boulogne, who passed without transition from exile to power, and who calls himself Napoleon III. You now speak to us in magnificent terms of the coup d'etat of the 2nd of December. Yet no man saw you on that day in the group of faithful men who hurried to the Elysée to devote themselves intrepidly to the fortunes of the new Dictator. Neither were you among the representatives of the nation who protested at the Marie of the 10th arrondissement and elsewhere against the violation of the laws of their country. Where were you then? To this hour no one would know if, among the resolute men who were deliberating in that moment of anguish whether it was not their duty to combat behind the barricades, some did not remember seeing you suddenly appear among them, but only for an instant, for you disappeared at once when, fortune having decided, the police seized them in the name of the conqueror. Trust me, do not boast too much of a zeal so tardy; and in your retrospective enthusiasm do not, for the sake of your friends in Italy, go so far as to establish between this successful conspiracy and Garibaldi's attempt a comparison which, perhaps, would not be to the taste of the patriot of Caprea. One thing astonishes me, and that is, that the Duke of Orleans, my grandfather, has not found favour with you—you who, like him, have sat on the Left in a Republican Assembly. Here I must admit the comparison between you and him ends. Once launched on a fatal declivity, he could not arrest his course, but he expiated his fault. He left the National Convention to mount the scaffold. You descended from the benches of the Mountain to enter the sumptuous mansion (the Palais Royal) in which the Duke of Orleans was born.

The following passage refers to the request which the late Prince Jerome, when in Paris in 1847, with his son Prince Napoleon, addressed to Louis Philippe for a pension and a peerage:—

Yes! I can understand your anger when you think of the Revolution of February. Had that revolution broken out but a few months later it would have found your father in the Chamber of Peers, and provided with a handsome endowment with reversion to yourself. Have you by chance forgotten the steps taken by King Jerome and by yourself, and their success, in 1847; the favour accorded to you to return to France, whence the law had banished you; and the kind reception you met with at St. Cloud? Why, among the ushers who now crowd the antechambers of the Emperor you might recognise the very men who introduced you to the private room of Louis Philippe when you went to thank him for his goodness to you and to solicit new favours. Open the "Army List," look at the names of the Generals on the retired list. You will find there the name of the Aide-de-Camp of that same King who was charged in 1830 with receiving in Paris Queen Hortense and her son, now your Emperor. The King had certainly violated the law by permitting your aunt to return to France, and, what is worse, had done so without the knowledge of his Ministers. I believe it is the only unconstitutional act he can be reproached with. But there are a few details which are worth mentioning. The day after the King of the French gave audience to Queen Hortense a Cabinet Council was held. "What news, gentlemen?" said the King as he took his seat. "Very serious news, Sire," answered Marshal Soult. "I know for certain, from the reports of the gendarmes, that the Duchess of St. Leu (Queen Hortense, mother of Napoleon III.) and her son have passed through the south of France." The King smiled. "Sire," said M. Casimir Perier, "I can complete the information which the Marshal has just given you. Not only has Queen Hortense passed through the south of France, but she is now in Paris, and your Majesty received her yesterday." "You are so well informed, my dear Minister," said the King, "that you do not allow me to tell you anything." "But I, Sire, have something more to tell you. Did not the Duchess of St. Leu present excuses in the name of her son, who was obliged to keep his room in consequence of indisposition?" "She did." "Well, then, Sire, do not feel uneasy about him; he is not ill. At the very moment your Majesty was receiving the mother the son was holding a conference with the chief leaders of the Republican party, and seeking with them the best means of overthrowing your throne." Louis Philippe took no account of this information; but, the intrigues continuing, the Minister, who was a little more independent than those who now explain so clearly to the Chambers the intentions of your cousin, took upon himself to put an end to the visit to Paris of Queen Hortense and her son. As I write, the wrongs you have suffered from the house of Orleans crowd on my memory. There is one of the maxims of your Government, an essential maxim, which Louis Philippe was too good-natured to have applied. "Should foreigners," you said, "or exalted Republicans attempt with 1000 or 1500 men a descent on our coast, we should well and beautifully shoot them." Now, it so happens that, under the Government of July, there was an incursion at Strasbourg and there was a descent at Boulogne, but there was no one shot. A grave fault, no doubt. Well, then, the Orleansists are inexcusable; and had they to begin again I verily believe they would be as Clement as ever. But, as for the Bonapartes, when the question is one of shooting, they certainly keep their word; and, Prince, of all the promises that you or yours have made, or could make, that is the only one on the execution of which I should count.

In the course of his remarks on Italian affairs, Prince Napoleon spoke of General Lamoricière as a General "separated from the Government of his country." On this the Duc d'Aumale observes:—

It requires much coolness on the part of those who hold such language to affect ignorance of the fact that Lamoricière, who was placed under the twofold safeguard of his mission as representative of the people and of a life honourable, glorious, pure from every stain, was torn from his bed in the night; that, crippled with pain, the result not of the pleasures of great cities, but of eighteen years passed in bivouacs and incessant warfare, he found himself shut up in one of those narrow cells to which guilty slaves sentenced to the galleys are carried; that his sword was broken, that he was thrown into prison, that from his prison he was driven into exile, that by demanding the sacrifice of his honour as the condition of restoration to his country he was kept on a foreign soil until his only son died far from him. And this is the man who is called, at this time of confusion and of lies in which we live, "a General separated from the Government of his country."

The letter proceeds:—

You have two faces, and you daily show them both. You say to the Catholics, "Do you not know me any longer? I am the Government which sent the expedition to Rome; which loaded the Pope with its sympathies before, during, and after the war; which signed the peace at Villafranca; which reinforced the garrison at Rome, while it recalled its Ambassadors from Turin; which alone kept its fleet before Gaeta." You say to the extreme supporters of the Italian revolution, "Why do you suspect me, and object to the presence of my troops at Rome? Have you forgotten that I originally consented unwillingly to the Roman expedition; that I wrote the famous letter to Edgar Ney; that the Peace of Villafranca has been a dead letter in my hands; that I wished him who set out for Gaeta, Castelfidardo, and the voyage, that, in the end, I recalled my fleet from Naples; and that there is now neither Roman States nor a kingdom of Naples?" Finally, turning to France, and pointing out both parties accused and deceived by turns, you extract from the very confusion of your acts a last deceitful virtue, you erect this contradictory conflict into a system, and you say, "See what complaints are brought against me! Am I not moderate in person? Have I not contrived to maintain a prudent equilibrium? Am I not the just milieu re-constituted?" . . . . One man only swore to the not the just milieu re-constituted?" . . . . One man only swore to the Republican Constitution, and that man was the author of Dec. 2. The same man said, "The Empire is peace," and we have had the wars of Crimea and Lombardy. In 1859 Italy was to be free to the Adriatic; Austria is still at Verona and Venice. The temporal power of the Pope was to be respected; we know what has become of that; and the Grand Dukes are still waiting for their restoration, which was announced by the Peace of Villafranca. After your philippic against the Orleans, younger Bourbons, you indulge in a panegyric on the Napoleons. The Napoleons! After the Paterson trial this use of the plural number is somewhat surprising. . . . . Don't you fear to diminish the proportions of your deniged—the Emperor—by attempting to involve all the family in his glory? We know what contemporaries thought of the Emperor's brothers. Have you forgotten that it was found necessary to take away the crown of Holland from Louis, to remove Joseph from the command of the army of Spain, and Jerome from that of the corps which

he was leading to Russia? Have you not a cousin named Louis Lucien, if I mistake not, who, in the very crisis of the Continental blockade, was born in England, whither his father was a refugee? And Murat in 1811. But here I stop. For he at least led our squadrons to victory a hundred times over; and, moreover, I have that respect for the conquered and the dead which you so imperiously demand for the fortunate and the living.

The following are the concluding passages:—

The Government of July talked less about the principles of 1789 than you, but it practised them much better. It did not make the display of them a cause of trouble and anxiety to every one, but it made of them a source of order, of liberty, and of prosperity to France. That Government never refused to the representatives of the country either the detailed discussion of the Budget or the direct action of Parliament over responsible Ministers, and it is not to it that people would have offered the insult of considering as progress the decree of the 24th of November. Its severest laws were the laws of September [on the press], which would at this day be accepted as disenthralment and as a favour; and in the days of its greatest danger, and when the life of its chief was menaced for the tenth time, that Government would have recoiled from your law of general safety. [The Penal Law enacted after the Orsini attempt.] It is, perhaps, owing to the old French blood which flows in my veins; but, as the *attendu* of Naples excites your indignation and your pity, I cannot think, Prince, without the keenest grief, that at the very moment I write a French citizen may be torn without form of trial from his family and his friends to die in distant captivity! Without judgment!—it is in secret, I should say, and without a simple word in the *Moniteur* to inform the public that an administrative measure had summarily effaced a citizen from his country! And this you call calming intestine hatred and closing the wounds of our revolutions! There is in this conduct as much foresight and honour as in your foreign policy. You dream of great convulsions in Europe. I utter prayers for France. Those prayers are that my country may come out safe from a condition in which enterprises are attempted which it has not previously approved; in which it goes to rest under protection and awakes in the arms of Free Trade; passes without transition from peace to war, from prosperity to ruin; and my prayer is that it may be delivered from "good pleasure," whatever be the form under which it is disguised. When the nation, when every French citizen, shall enjoy the same security, the same liberty, the same inviolability, then, indeed, people will have the right to inscribe at the head of our Constitution the principles of 1789, disengaged from the utopias of '91, from the crimes of '93, and from the hypocrisy of another epoch. I conclude. It is a pang uselessly added to that of exile to fix the eye too long on the evils and the danger of one's country. But you who treat with the arrogance of good fortune and with the injustice inherent to undeserved success the old race who so long ruled a noble nation, and who, alternately thrown off and brought back by the tide of revolutions, became associated with its liberties as they were formerly with its greatness—you, who enjoy the accumulated fruit of so many labours, of so much wisdom, and so much glory, and who expose it every day to danger, be persuaded that, if you do not abandon the evil path on which you have deeply entered, it is not to the Bourbons, nor yet to the Orleans family, to whom such a reproach should be addressed. It is to you and yours that we can apply the words of your uncle to the Directory, "What have you done with France?"

### STATE BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

THE Lord Mayor gave a banquet to her Majesty's Ministers on Wednesday night. There was a large attendance of Ministers, among them being Lord Palmerston, Mr. Gladstone, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Granville, Sir George Grey, and the Duke of Somerset. The proceedings were not of any special political importance. Lord Palmerston said in his speech:—

After seasons the most inclement, which in former times might have produced either a famine or a financial crisis, my right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been able to propose to Parliament and the country a surplus of revenue over expected expenditure, which has enabled him to propose a large remission of the burdens of the people without diminishing in the slightest degree those military and naval means of defence, to have diminished which, in the state in which the world now is, would have been a betrayal of the trust which has been confided to us. This is most encouraging, not simply with a view to our internal condition, but also with regard to our external relations. The function of England is to endeavour by the influence which she justly possesses to maintain the peace of the world. She has no ambitious objects, she has no aggressive policy, she has no warlike propensities. We wish not only to enjoy ourselves the blessings of peace, but we wish, by the legitimate exercise of our influence on other countries, to secure for the rest of the world that blessing which we prize so highly ourselves. I need not, I am sure, remark that the influence which a country can exercise by its sage and prudent counsels with others must necessarily depend upon its own internal and defensive strength; and that unless a nation is able to boast that she is secure from any foreign attack—that she is in a position to repel hostility, come from what quarter it may—her counsels must bear the appearance of timidity; she would seem to be discouraging war, because afraid of its recoil on herself, and her persuasions, therefore, would proportionally have less influence and weight. The state of the world at present is such that the peaceful influence of this country may, perhaps, be as well exercised as at any former time. There are questions pending in different parts of the Continent which, if judiciously made use of by those who wish to disturb the peace of the world, might furnish at least half a dozen respectable wars. Not one of these questions is such that it might not be amicably and honourably settled without any appeal to arms; and I trust that the wisdom, the good sense, and good feeling of the rulers of nations and of the leaders of parties may lead to that happy conclusion. I trust that the clouds which now lower over some parts of the Continent may be dissipated and dispersed; I trust, at all events, that the glorious consummation of the unity of Italy may be accomplished without any check or hindrance.

CAPTAIN MACDONALD'S IMPRISONMENT AT BONN.—The correspondence respecting the arrest and imprisonment of Captain Macdonald at Bonn has been issued from the Parliamentary printing-office. The last expression of opinion relative to this case on the part of our Foreign Minister is contained in a despatch addressed by his Lordship to Mr. Lowther on the 11th of February last. In this despatch the noble Lord observes that "in a moral point of view, and having regard to the relations between the two countries, the conduct of the Prussian Government in this matter appears to her Majesty's Government to have been in a high degree unfriendly. Prussian law was enforced with extreme and unnecessary harshness, and in a manner not required for the purpose of justice. To throw a person of the rank and station of Captain Macdonald into prison on such a charge, and to refuse his liberation on bail, was an act which in England we should ascribe to a malignant spirit, violating the limits of a temperate administration of justice. The rude refusal of the Prussian official, when informed of the rank held by Captain Macdonald in the body guard of his Sovereign, was not consistent with ordinary international courtesy, and is a fit subject to be observed upon, because it has not been disavowed by the Prussian Government. Her Majesty's Government feel confident that no Prussian officer or gentleman of the rank of Captain Macdonald would have been treated in a similar manner in England under similar circumstances. Her Majesty's Government must also observe on the spirit which dictated a prosecution for a publication alleged to be a libel upon a Prussian official, when the very act which that alleged libel condemned had been censured by the Government of that officer; and it is further to be observed that that prosecution was instituted whilst Captain Macdonald's case was still pending between the two Governments. The Prussian Government has not thought fit to temper its justification of these extreme acts by any expression of regret, and her Majesty's Government cannot but regard its conduct as too clearly evincing a disregard of international goodwill."

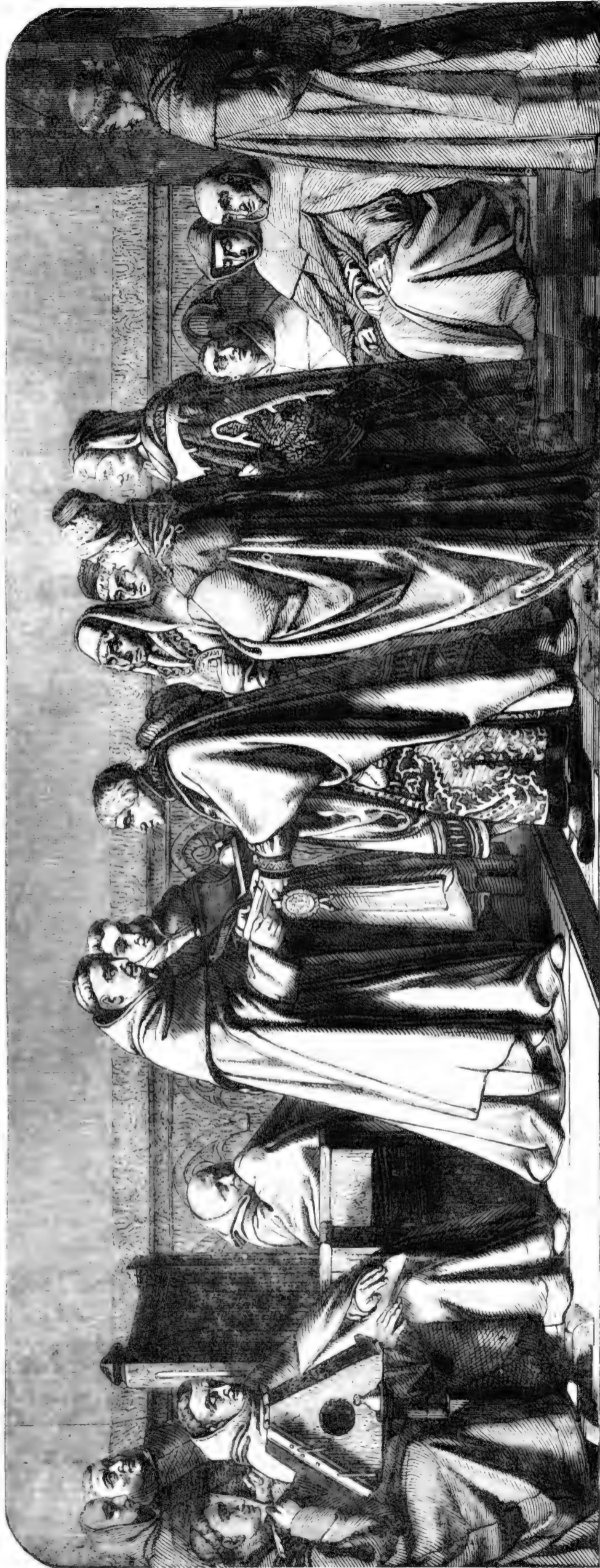
OUR TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.—The advices from the United States already demonstrate the consequences likely to result from the Morrill Tariff. We read in the *Times* City article:—"All the predictions with regard to the smuggling that would ensue seem destined to even a more rapid realisation than was anticipated. The 'alarming discovery' is announced to have been made that certain importers are promptly availing themselves of the existing opportunity to introduce their merchandise into the New York market via New Orleans and Mobile. It is added, as a notorious fact, that at least a million of dollars in foreign orders, which have gone forward, have been countermanded and ordered from New York to these two Southern ports." At present the process is said to be conducted as follows:—The New York houses send clerks to the ports in question, where they assume the titles of commission merchants; the consignments are made directly to these persons, the duties are paid according to the comparatively moderate scale of the Southern tariff, and the goods are then reimported to New York, where, on their arrival, the Custom House certificates are exhibited as evidence that they have already been duly entered and paid for at another port of the United States. Another and still more profitable plan is to place the goods in bond on their arrival at the Southern ports, and then to take them out for re-export to 'foreign countries.' They are forthwith shipped, duty free, for the 'West Indies and a market,' or some other convenient destination, but are really sent to some near point, where they are slipped in and distributed through the north-west."

ANOTHER FRESCO FROM THE ANTWERP EXCHANGE.

Is our last Number we gave an illustration of one of the large frescoes that decorated the walls of the Great Hall in the Antwerp Exchange—those admirable works of Belgian artists, the fruits of three years of unremitting labour, which were utterly destroyed on the occasion of the unfortunate fire of Aug. 2, 1858, which annihilated the building itself.

In this fire even the cartoons, coloured sketches, and studies made by the artists during the progress of their work, alike perished. One fortunate circumstance, however, tended in some degree to mitigate the regret which this sad disaster excited in the artistic circles of Antwerp, and, indeed, throughout Belgium. It happened that only a few days prior to the fire photographs of the pictures were taken. The ideas and compositions of the artists were thus preserved, and their high merit fully indicates the loss which Art has sustained by the destruction of the finished pictures. The Antwerp Exchange is now in the course of reconstruction, precisely on the plan of the previous building; and the artists Guffens and Jan Swerts are

commissioned to repaint the frescoes. The photographs are six in number. Like the pictures from which they were taken, two are of large dimensions, and four of smaller size. The subjects are most happily chosen—the frescoes being intended as monumental pictures: in other words, to be records of remarkable events in the commercial history of Antwerp. Our present illustration is from the second one of the two larger photographs. Its subject is "The Deputies from the Hanse Towns Placing a Copy of their Privileges in the Hands of the Abbot of St. Michael's." This incident took place in the year 1315. We need scarcely direct attention to the masterly grouping, or to the characteristic individuality in the heads of the monks and merchants. The interest of the picture is considerably heightened by the strict historical accuracy of the costumes and accessories. The architectural ornamentation of the walls of the monastery, the scene of the interview, is justly admired. The composition of this picture is by Guffens, and the execution of the fresco is the joint work of that artist and Jan Swerts.



DEPUTIES FROM THE HANSE TOWNS PLACING A COPY OF THEIR PRIVILEGES IN THE HANDS OF THE ABBOT OF ST. MICHAEL'S.

mere rush, except under very favourable circumstances, rarely succeeds; and ordinary bush-fighting is not calculated to lead to those decisive issues which we seek. To meet the native skill of the Maori our officers are compelled to draw upon their scientific resources. General Pratt and Colonel Mould have accordingly introduced a new system of fighting the Maori: instead of rushing the pahs, they sap their way up to them.

This plan seems to have been first introduced in October last. The Taranaki tribes, who dwell to the southward of New Plymouth, and who displayed great animosity and committed several atrocities, held three strong pahs in a rugged country upon the Kahiki River, eighteen miles from New Plymouth, and beyond the boundary of the most southerly settled plot in the province. General Pratt marched a force against them well provided with artillery, and encamped. Reconnoitring the enemy's position, he found that a headlong attack would most probably result in a repulse, and he determined to proceed by sap. He opened his first rude parallel at 250 yards. The enemy, unable to make out what these new operations portended,

did not fire on the working party, and the guns were allowed to proceed into position almost before the enemy fired a shot. The pah was battered and shelled all day, and on the morrow the troops, advancing by flying sap, found the pah abandoned: yet so strong was the work that "had the enemy chosen to have defended this pah, even with our new mode of approach, it could not have been carried without much loss of life." The result was immediate and decisive. The Maories fled from all the pahs, leaving behind considerable store of provisions.

This new mode of attacking the Maori pahs has been developed on a larger scale on the Waitara. It may be remembered that General Pratt began his operations in that quarter by taking Matarikiko, and that when he sat down before it he built a redoubt to cover the troops and guns. The fall of Matarikiko involved the loss to the natives of the position at Kairan, which was occupied by our troops, and brought them face to face with the great pah at Huirangi. From his vantage-ground General Pratt proceeded to make quasi-regular approaches, much hindered by the wind which brought clouds of dust from

the north-east. Towards the end of January, however, the troops had erected several redoubts, thus creeping up steadily and irresistibly through the fern and scrub, and gradually closing with the enemy. The Maories, finding themselves pressed more and more, and probably reinforced by fresh arrivals from the interior, determined upon making a sortie in strength. Moving out at dawn of the 23rd, their skirmishers effected a lodgment in the ditch of the foremost redoubt. Thus forlorn hope was covered by the fire of a strong support in the rear, and by a development of skirmishers on both flanks. The party in the ditch rushed up the parapet, seizing the bayonets of the 40th, and wrenching some from the rifles; while another force fell upon the rear of the redoubt. Colonel Leslie summoned the 65th to his aid by causing the regimental call of that regiment to be sounded, following it by the bugle signal to advance. Two companies of the 65th and a company of the 12th, speedily came up, and charging the Maories on all sides, killed or wounded them in great numbers playing upon their retiring ranks. Our loss was few killed, including one officer, and eleven wounded, including one officer. The

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

The official details of General Pratt's military operations on the Waitara up to the 23rd of January, and some brief notes of subsequent transactions so late as the 10th of February, have been published. They are full of interest, not only to the military but to the general reader, and show small but substantial progress.

The position occupied by the Maories was on the edge of the line of dense and almost impenetrable forest which forms the inland frontier line of the Taranaki settlements. It consists of several pahs constructed on the left bank of the Waitara River, and situated from one to two miles apart. Huirangi, which occupied the attention of General Pratt, is about half a mile from the Waitara, and, like most native positions, stands on a rising ground which commands the country on all sides. In the rear of this, about a mile distant, is the position and pah of Pukerangiora. On the left of Huirangi, and within the belt of forest, is Matatawa, and in front of this, on the edge of the forest, Manutahi. Last September General Pratt marched up to the very edge of the

dense wood, and burnt several pahs on the site of the position where in the beginning of February he was still contending with his gallant but savage foe. The country round these pahs is covered with high fern and scrub, and extremely difficult. But it is not the country which arrests our soldiers. The Maories have many military virtues. That they are as brave as our own soldiers would avail them little, were they to adopt ordinary tactics and accept battle in the open, or even in strong positions uncovered by intrenchments, because discipline and superior weapons, the Enfield rifle and the bayonet, would prevail. But the Maori seems to be a born soldier. He endeavours, and not without success, to neutralise discipline and artillery by the skill he displays in fortification. A Maori pah, covered by a line of rifle-pits, planted on high ground, and surrounded by natural obstacles, is most formidable. Artillery sometimes fails to make an impression. From the covered interior trenches and from the external ditch the enemy fires securely, presenting no mark; and he defends his stronghold with great spirit, and shows skill in the development of supporting and flanking fire. A

Maories left thirty-six dead on the ground, including the bodies of five chiefs.

But this action, although a severe blow to the Maories, does not appear to have broken their spirit. They still held out. The only sign of giving way was the abandonment of a line of rifle-pits on the edge of the bush. But as General Pratt pressed forward his approaches the Maories again had recourse to a sortie, coming out to prevent the gradual extension of the opposing works, and being defeated as before. We have no details of this action, which cost us one officer killed and eleven men wounded.

We fear, however, these successes on the Waitara are not likely to lead to any prompt restoration of peace. Beaten before Huirangi, perhaps driven out of it, the Maories, continually reinforced from the Upper Waitato, can take up a new post at Pukerangiora, when the same slow but sure methods of attack will have to be repeated. It is obvious that the fighting party among the natives, which has long been accumulating its strength, is now fairly committed to a war.

**TAKING THE CENSUS ON THE REGENT'S CANAL.**

FLOATING on the canals throughout England there is always to be found a large number of men, women, and children. It is doubtful if an exact return was obtained on the 5th of April; but it is certain that on that day there were several thousands of persons on board the various vessels which ply upon those waters; for in the "fly" and other barges large families are found packed in the cabins at the stern in a space so limited that it seems wonderful how they can possibly exist, notwithstanding there are few classes of the community who have a more robust appearance. This circumstance may be attributed to the advantages of the fresh breezes which they enjoy during the slow, but often pleasant, voyages from London to distant places. On the canals, notwithstanding the introduction of the railways, immense quantities of various materials are conveyed. Sea-coal is by this means taken inland, and the peculiar kinds of coal from the midland counties brought to the metropolis. The barges with the large brown sails, which present such a picturesque appearance on the Thames, bring loads of timber, materials for the Lambeth and other potters, alabaster, &c., for the cement-makers. Quantities of these commodities are brought from places along the coast. Grass, straw, &c., are carried to London, and, generally, the barges depart to the country with cargoes of manure. Building materials of all kinds, iron goods from Birmingham, pottery wares, and a hundred other sorts of manufactures; Burton and other ales, provisions, and matters too numerous to mention, are safely and silently borne along. During day and night the bargemen are at the helm, and men, and sometimes women and girls, are employed driving the horses. Some of these tell us that, although somewhat monotonous and hard in winter, it is an agreeable and healthy life. Although not possessed of much education, the barge people are generally a well-conducted and honest class. The wages are sufficient to provide well for their families, and during the long voyages to and from London to Birmingham, &c., stores of provisions are laid in for the occasion. The barges, particularly those belonging to the Grand Junction Canal Company, are kept smart and clean. The gay painted colours



THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.—THE SEARCH ROOM.

are constantly retouched, and the attention paid to those homes upon the water is worthy of imitation elsewhere. Although the women and children are so often seen peeping out of the cabins, or amusing themselves in the small spaces not occupied by goods, the bargemen have, generally, a house ashore, which is, however, seldom tenanted, except in times of sickness. This circumstance may make it somewhat difficult to arrive at the exact numbers of this useful portion of our population.

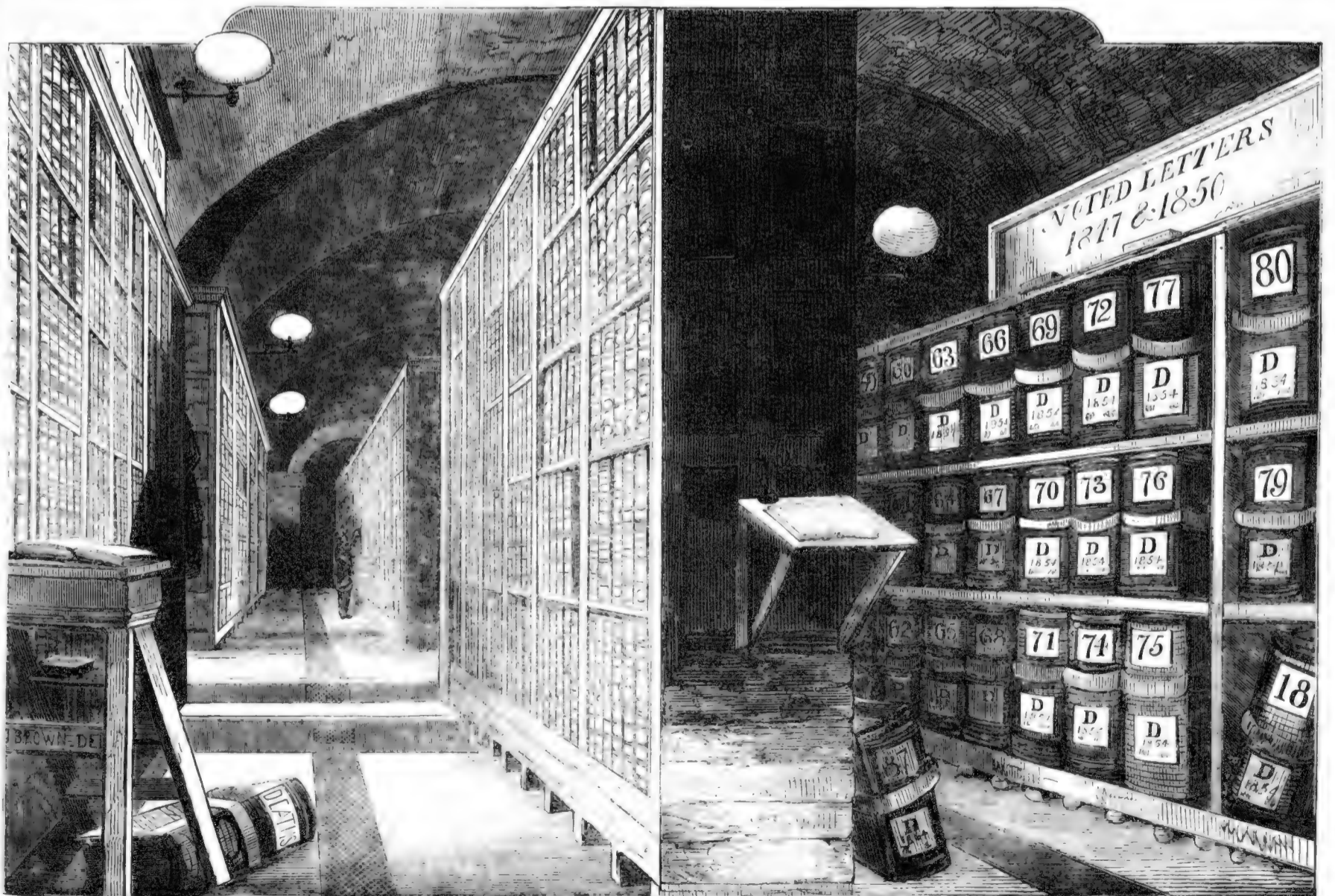
In some parts, those appointed were active in taking the Census on the canals, but it is feared that many have escaped the enumerator, besides those mentioned in our last week's Paper.

In the Census of 1851, 34,925 are returned as being connected with canals. Women and girls figure in this list as toll-collectors, 1597; boat and barge women, 2233; warehouse women, messengers, and porters, 3184; and errand-girls, 3783.

**TAKING THE CENSUS ON SHIPBOARD IN THE WEST INDIA DOCKS.**

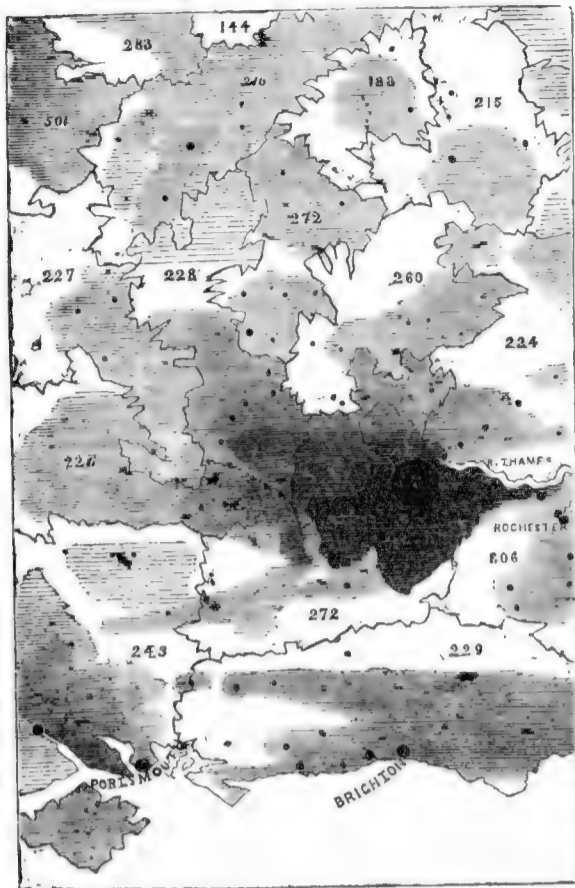
BESIDES these barges on the canals, there were several of the same description and other sorts of small vessels in which persons slept on Sunday, the 7th. In the ships, notwithstanding that many of the seamen were with their families on land, there were numbers afloat not only in the docks but on the river, and the importance of obtaining the exact extent of the population afloat is shown by the circumstance that at the taking of the Census of 1851 there were found engaged in carrying on the seas and rivers in Great Britain 101,193.\* The population on board foreign vessels at the time of the taking of the Census is not noticed; but the number of foreigners on board British vessels is taken. On the decks of some of the large ships trading to China and other distant ports singular-looking groups met the eye of the enumerators; the smart, clean-looking captain and mate, and the weather-beaten English sailors, on the deck of one ship contrasted curiously with the sailors of foreign nations who formed part of the crew. In one part a number of Chinese looked curiously at what was going forward. These persons were of different ages; there were men and children looking like figures which had walked from painted tea-canisters; few of those Chinese were able to give the enumerator any account of their ages. The Malay sailors who stood close by were not better informed in this respect. Taller than these the Ethiopian cook, black as ebony, gold rings hanging from his ears glittering rings upon his fingers, wearing a shirt of bright scarlet, embroidered with other colours, formed a point in the picture.

\* At the above date 3198 persons made a return that they had been born at sea.

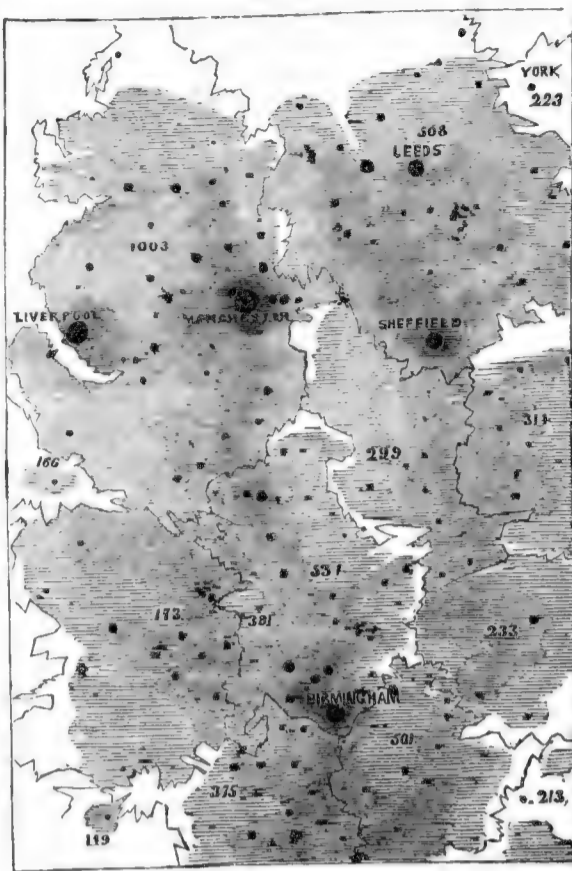


AISLE IN THE RECORD DEPARTMENT

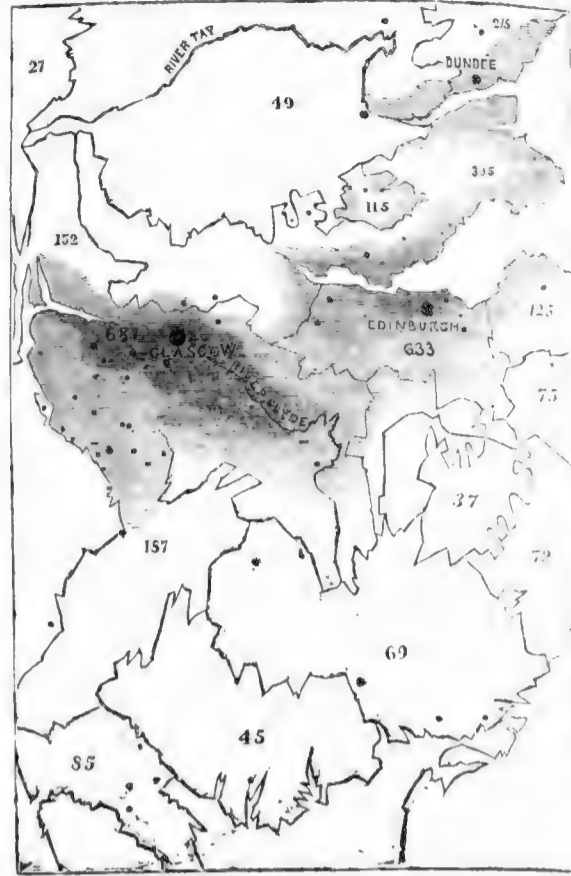
## SOME CURIOSITIES OF THE BRITISH POPULATION.



THE METROPOLIS AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES.



ENGLISH MIDLAND COUNTIES.



EDINBURGH, GLASGOW AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES.

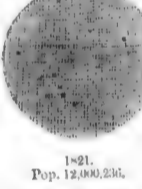
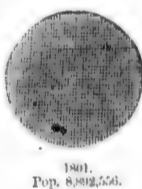
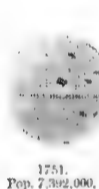
SHADED MAPS SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF PART OF THE POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND IN 1851.

TABLE,  
SHOWING THE AVERAGE DENSITY OF POPULATION, OR THE NUMBER OF PERSONS  
TO ONE ENGLISH (STATUTE) SQUARE MILE, IN EACH COUNTY OF ENGLAND  
AND WALES, AND OF SCOTLAND, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE AMOUNT  
OF DENSITY.

ENGLAND AND WALES.			
Above 1000.			
London . . . . .	1937.5	Yorkshire (West)	349
Lancashire . . . . .	1003	Riding . . . . .	314
Above 500.			
Middlesex (extra	516	Warwickshire . . . . .	501
Metropolitan . . . . .	534	Nottinghamshire . . . . .	314
Staffordshire . . . . .	375	Gloucestershire . . . . .	375
Above 300.			
Derbyshire . . . . .	299	Derbyshire . . . . .	299
Cheshire . . . . .	391	Flintshire . . . . .	294
Worcestershire . . . . .	381	Somersetshire . . . . .	289
Above 200.			
Leicestershire . . . . .	283	Yorkshire (E. R.) . . . . .	233
Bedfordshire . . . . .	272	Northamptonshire . . . . .	216
Cambridgeshire . . . . .	215	Lincolnshire . . . . .	147
Devonshire . . . . .	214	Rutlandshire . . . . .	141
Norfolk . . . . .	213	Cumberland . . . . .	125
Above 100.			
Anglesea . . . . .	199	Herefordshire . . . . .	149
Wiltshire . . . . .	198	Pembrokeshire . . . . .	148
Huntingdonshire . . . . .	188	Lincolnshire . . . . .	141
Dorsetshire . . . . .	184	Rutlandshire . . . . .	141
Carnarvonshire . . . . .	178	Montgomeryshire . . . . .	87
Shropshire . . . . .	173	Brecknockshire . . . . .	85
Oxfordshire . . . . .	166	Westmorland . . . . .	77
Berkshire . . . . .	166	Merionethshire . . . . .	70
Denbighshire . . . . .	156	Radnorshire . . . . .	65
Northumberland . . . . .	156		

## SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND.			
Above 600.			
Renfrew . . . . .	687	Stirling . . . . .	187
Edinburgh . . . . .	653	Dumbarton . . . . .	152
Above 500.			
Lanark . . . . .	537	Glasgow . . . . .	633
Above 400.			
Clackmannan . . . . .	494	Kinross . . . . .	115
Above 300.			
Fife . . . . .	305	Aberdeen . . . . .	108
Above 200.			
Linlithgow . . . . .	300	Bute . . . . .	97
Forfar . . . . .	215	Kinross . . . . .	115
Above 100.			
Ayr . . . . .	187	Roxburgh . . . . .	72



DIAGRAMS SHOWING THE INCREASE OF THE POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

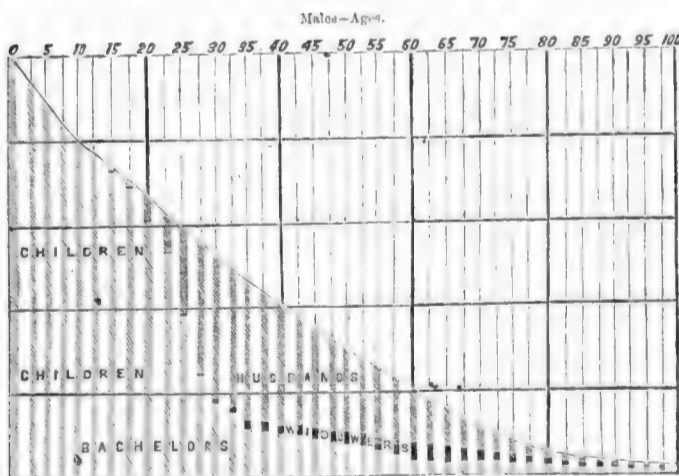
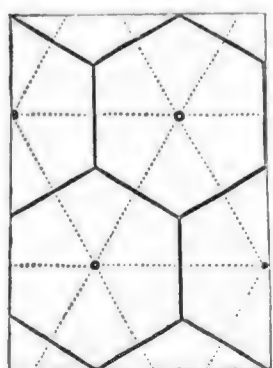


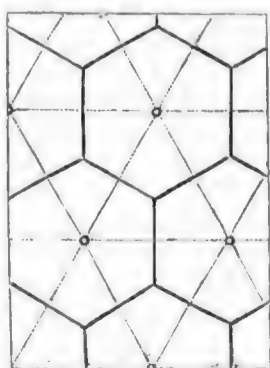
DIAGRAM REPRESENTING THE PROPORTION OF MALES OF DIFFERENT AGES, MARRIED AND UNMARRIED.

## DISTRIBUTION OF PART OF THE POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND IN 1851.

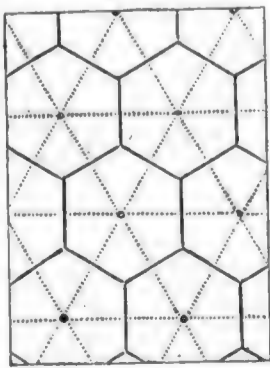
The shaded maps show the distribution of part of the population of England and Scotland in 1851.



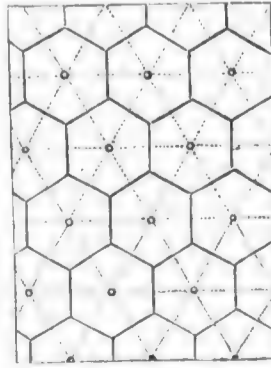
A. 1750.



B. 1760.



C. 1800.



D. 1851.

DIAGRAMS REPRESENTING THE DENSITY AND THE PROXIMITY OF THE POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

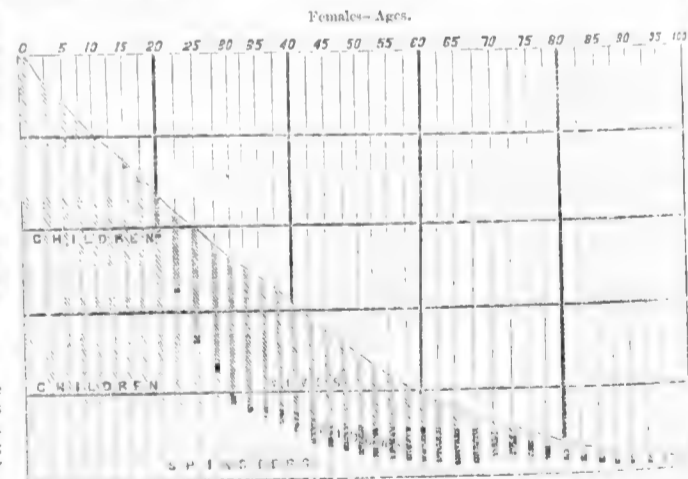
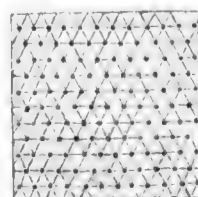


DIAGRAM REPRESENTING THE PROPORTION OF FEMALES OF DIFFERENT AGES, MARRIED AND UNMARRIED.

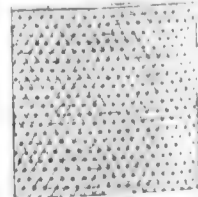
## DENSITY AND PROXIMITY OF THE POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1750, 1760, 1801, AND 1851.

Diagrams A, B, C, and D, represent the density and the proximity of the population of England and Wales in the years 1750, 1760, 1801, and 1851. These diagrams are drawn to the same scale, and represent an equal area.

EXPLANATION.—The number of points (a) within the circumference of the four figures, inclosing equal areas, represent the density of the population. The six sided figures represent the average amount of ground to each person at the several periods; they also serve to represent the relative area to each house.



E. 1750.



F. 1760.

The population nearly doubled itself in the half century 1800-51, and the numbers were therefore in the proportion of 1 in 1801 to 8 in 1851, and the mean proximity in these two periods was nearly as 8 to 3.

**DENSITY IN 1801.**—On an average there were four acres (or, more exactly, 20,342 square yards) of land to every person; 23 acres to every inhabited house.

**PROXIMITY IN 1801.**—On an average the mean distance from house to house (inhabited) was 361 yards; from person to person, 152 yards.

**DENSITY IN 1851.**—On an average there were 2 acres (or, more exactly, 10,000 square yards) of land to every person; 11 acres to every inhabited house.

**PROXIMITY IN 1851.**—On an average the mean distance from house to house (inhabited) was 252 yards; from person to person, 108 yards.

**DENSITY AND PROXIMITY OF THE POPULATION OF LONDON IN 1801 AND 1851.**

Diagrams E and F represent the density and the proximity of the population of London in 1801 and 1851. These diagrams are drawn to the same scale as those of England, adjoining.

**DENSITY, 1801.** Diagram E.—On an average there were nearly 394 square yards of land to each person; 2784 square yards to every inhabited house.

**PROXIMITY, 1801.** Diagram E.—On an average the mean distance from house to house (inhabited) was nearly 57 yards; from person to person 21 yards.

**DENSITY, 1851.** Diagram F.—On an average there were nearly 100 square yards of land to every person; 1234 square yards to every inhabited house.

**PROXIMITY, 1851.** Diagram F.—On an average the mean distance from house to house (inhabited) was nearly 36 yards; from person to person only 14 yards.

## LAW AND CRIME.

At Haverfordwest, in Pembrokeshire, there was opened last week before the bench of magistrates an inquiry leading to facts bearing some resemblance to the opening of a romance in a penny periodical. One Captain Wilson, it appears, is a great man in those parts. Fortune has compensated his lack of mental health by proportionate freehold property of vast extent. A pretty unlearned girl, sister-in-law of the unhappy Captain's coachman, suffered the Captain to take a fancy to her and marry her. Of this marriage it is alleged there was reason to suspect there would be no issue. In such event the Captain's freehold estates, which were entailed, would on his decease have fallen to his brother. To avoid this it is charged that Mrs. Wilson conceived the idea of foisting a fictitious heir upon her husband. The coachman's wife, Mrs. Brown, sister of Mrs. Wilson, presented her husband with a male pledge of affection on April 1, 1860. In the following June Mrs. Wilson, with her companion, a Miss Earle, came up to town and took lodgings at Pimlico. In a short time, to the surprise of the landlady, Mrs. Wilson announced her approaching confinement, and made preparations accordingly. On the night of July 12 the servants of the house were sent to bed, and somebody, said to be a medical gentleman, remained all night in Mrs. Wilson's room. The next morning it was given out that Mrs. Wilson had given birth to a boy, and a wet-nurse was engaged for the infant, whom the nurse declared to be more like a child three or four months old than a newly-born infant. The joyful intelligence of the arrival of the stranger was hailed with delight and festivity at the Captain's place in Gloucestershire. It is now alleged, on the part of the Captain's brother, that the fine little fellow is actually the son of the coachman's wife. Consequently Mrs. Wilson is given into custody on the charge of misdemeanour and conspiracy with Brown and his wife. Mrs. Wilson is committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, London. We therefore for the present abstain from comments on the case, merely adding that the prisoner's companion, Miss Earle, has given evidence against her, identifying the child as Brown's; and other witnesses have proved that, on the night of the supposed birth in Pimlico, Brown, his wife, and infant came up to that locality, and were in a coffee-shop there till twelve at night. Mrs. Wilson has been admitted to bail in £1600.

A week or two since we reported the case of a policeman committed for trial for assaulting a lady. He met her by night, and because she declined his advances kicked her down upon her face, and added insult to injury. The ruffian was tried accordingly, and was convicted upon indisputable proof of the offence. However incredible it may appear to those who believe in the "march of intellect and all that sort of thing," as the "swells" describe it, the jury recommended him to mercy on the ground of his being young and inexperienced as a constable, as if youth and inexperience could in any way tend to mitigate the fact of a fellow with the worst intentions accosting a lady and brutally maltreating her on receiving an intimation that he was mistaken in the person addressed. However, the Judge does not appear to have attached much importance to the recommendation, inasmuch as he sentenced the prisoner to six months' hard labour. Still, if the magistrate who originally heard the case had not thought it deserving of severe punishment, he might have inflicted the same, without the trouble and expense to the county of a trial by jury, with the risk of such a jury, too.

The builders' strike furnished matter for a police-court case on Tuesday last. A man named Burton was employed as a bricklayer by Mr. Alfred Jones, a builder. A few days since Burton suddenly left his work, not as usual covered by way of protection against the rain. The next day he applied for and received his wages, telling his master that he was on strike. He then left, and on the same day was seen drunk about the works, where he endeavoured to induce other labourers to follow his example. He threatened one "to break his legs" if he (the threatened workman) returned to his work. For this offence Burton was brought up at Worship-street. The threat was proved, and he was called on for his defence. Said he:—

"If I had not been intoxicated it would not have occurred at all; and if Mr. Jones had given 5s. 6d., the same as other masters, instead of only 3s., none of the men would have left off work."

The magistrate pointed out that the latter of these assertions negatived the former, on which the prisoner had no more to say, beyond that he had

a wife and four children. The magistrate, Mr. Leigh, then delivered the following judgment, which we commend to the serious consideration of the unionists:—

The very defence you set up shows that you have been and are deceiving yourself, but I beg that you do so no longer. I am bound to protect men in the exercise of honest labour, and it is far more merciful to carry out the letter of the law without pause, than others may be warned against infringing it. I order you to be imprisoned for the full term under the Act—namely, three months with hard labour.

The beginning of term has been, as usual, signalled by the appearance of brave Mrs. Cobbett, once again struggling against hope in behalf of her unlucky husband. Mr. Cobbett appears to place the *summum bonum* of manly felicity in an unlimited supply of habes corpus. Of course, this can by no means be obtainable in the case of a man at liberty, and therefore it really seems to us that Mr. C. prefers gaol with the chance of this luxury, to liberty without it. Else what is to hinder his applying for his release through the legal means so amply provided for the release of prisoners untainted with more serious charges than those contained in unsettled accounts? Nobody can, in this land of liberty, blame Mr. Cobbett for remaining in prison as long as he likes, but, simply as a matter of taste and gallantry, one would rather wish not to see a most intellectual and courageous lady constantly exposed in the front of a hopeless battle continually fought for such an object. Mrs. Cobbett's application was again refused, but, undismayed, the lady attempted to move the Court upon another ground in connection with the case. Whereupon the Judges declined to hear her, adding, through Mr. Justice Crompton, that if every man sent his wife to make motions they (the Judges) would never be able to get through the business of the Court. To which Mrs. Cobbett replied, "If they have no one else to send, it is well for them to have wives who can do it." Whether it is equally well for the wives to have husbands constantly requiring such services is a question on each side of which something might be said.

## MURDER OF A CHILD BY TWO BOYS.

The dead body of a child (naked) was found in a brook near Hemphaw-lane, Stockport, yesterday week. The deceased, who was about two years and a half old, was the son of a person named Burgess. The body presented a pitiful appearance, the back and arms being a mass of bruises, apparently inflicted with a stick. An inquest was opened on the body on Saturday, when several witnesses were called, who deposed to having seen the deceased in company with two boys in the vicinity of the place where the body was found. They were seen to drag the child along the place naked, "but the circumstances," we are told, "did not attract more than a passing notice." One of the boys got a thorn out of the hedge and beat the poor little fellow on the back and legs in a merciless manner, until they got to the water, where, having deposited the clothes higher up the stream, they absolutely forced him into the brook head foremost, and beat him about the head and body until he was dead, and left the body there. This the two boys, Barratt and Bradley, have confessed. Bradley said, "That they went down Love-lane till they got to a hole with some water in; that they both undressed the child; that Peter Barratt pushed it into the water, and then they commenced beating it on the back and head until it was dead, and they did not leave it until it was dead." On comparing the clogs of Bradley and the shoes of Barratt with marks in the soil near the brook they exactly corresponded. The evidence of the surgeon was to the effect that the wound at the top of the head had produced congestion of the brain, and consequent insensibility. The immediate cause of death was, of course, "death from suffocation" by immersion in the water. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Peter Barratt and James Bradley, and they were committed for trial at the next Cheshire Assizes.

## MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

This Chancellor's Budget having been somewhat favourably received in City circles, there has been an improved feeling in the market for most National Securities, and the quotations have had an upward tendency. Consols, for Money, have realised 91½; 4s. and 3s. 6d. 91½; 2½s. 91½; 1s. 91½; 6d. 91½; 3d. 91½; 1½d. 91½; ¾d. 91½; ¼d. 91½; 1⁄8d. 91½; 1⁄16d. 91½; 1⁄32d. 91½; 1⁄64d. 91½; 1⁄128d. 91½; 1⁄256d. 91½; 1⁄512d. 91½; 1⁄1024d. 91½; 1⁄2048d. 91½; 1⁄4096d. 91½; 1⁄8192d. 91½; 1⁄16384d. 91½; 1⁄32768d. 91½; 1⁄65536d. 91½; 1⁄131072d. 91½; 1⁄262144d. 91½; 1⁄524288d. 91½; 1⁄1048576d. 91½; 1⁄2097152d. 91½; 1⁄4194304d. 91½; 1⁄8388608d. 91½; 1⁄16777216d. 91½; 1⁄33554432d. 91½; 1⁄67108864d. 91½; 1⁄134217728d. 91½; 1⁄268435456d. 91½; 1⁄536870912d. 91½; 1⁄1073741824d. 91½; 1⁄2147483648d. 91½; 1⁄4294967296d. 91½; 1⁄8589934592d. 91½; 1⁄17179869184d. 91½; 1⁄34359738368d. 91½; 1⁄68719476736d. 91½; 1⁄137438953472d. 91½; 1⁄274877906944d. 91½; 1⁄549755813888d. 91½; 1⁄1099511627776d. 91½; 1⁄2199023255552d. 91½; 1⁄4398046511104d. 91½; 1⁄8796093022208d. 91½; 1⁄17592186044416d. 91½; 1⁄35184372088832d. 91½; 1⁄70368744177664d. 91½; 1⁄140737488355328d. 91½; 1⁄281474976710656d. 91½; 1⁄562949953421312d. 91½; 1⁄1125899906842624d. 91½; 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12 Gravy Spoons 10 0 12 Gravy Spoons 10 0 12 12

12 Soup Ladles 10 0 12 Soup Ladles 10 0 12 12

12 Tea Spoons 10 0 12 Tea Spoons 10 0 12 12

12 Fish Slices 10 0 12 Fish Slices 10 0 12 12

12 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls 10 0 12 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls 10 0 12 12

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12 Pair Sugar Tongs 10 0 12 Pair Sugar Tongs 10 0 12 12

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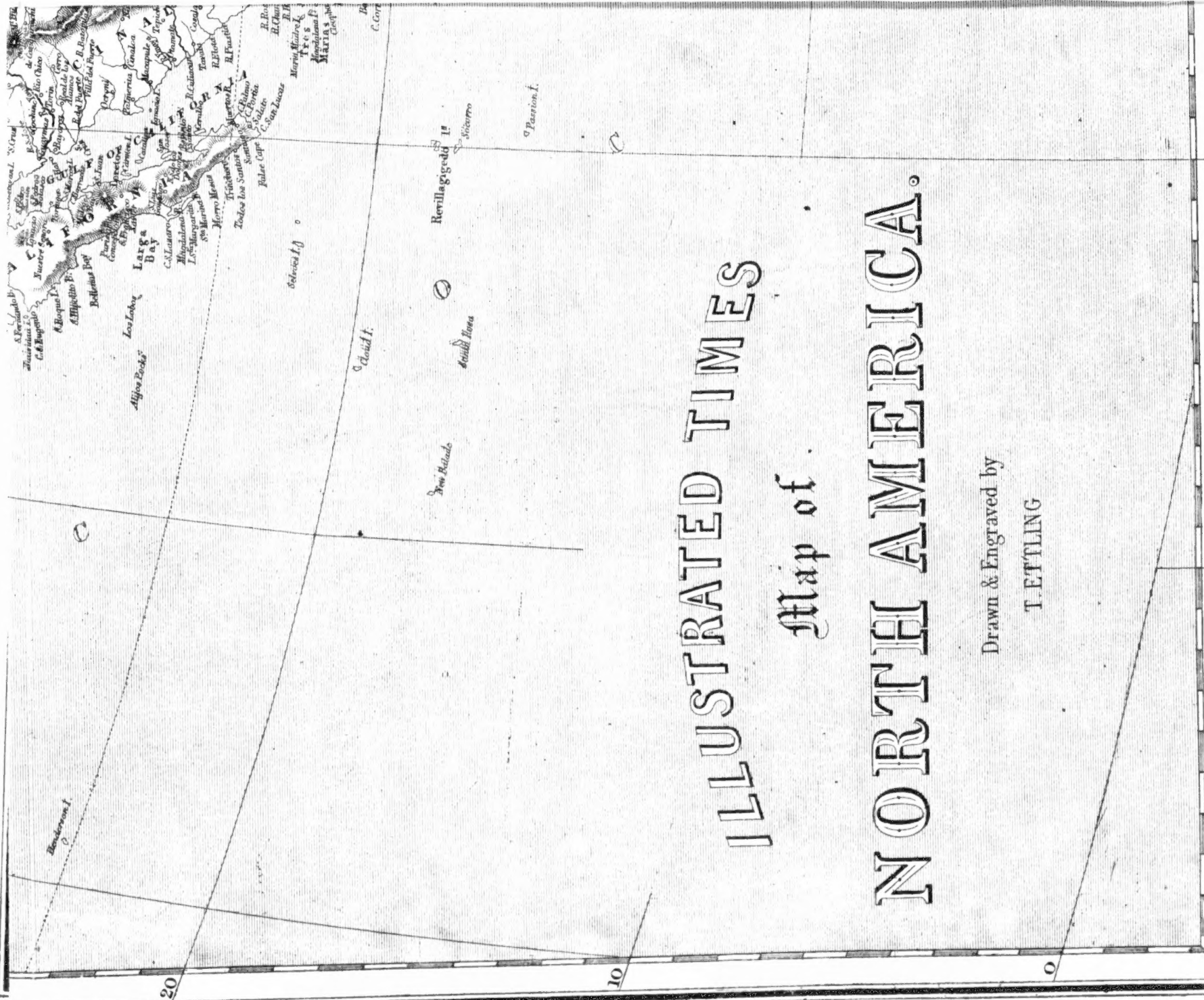
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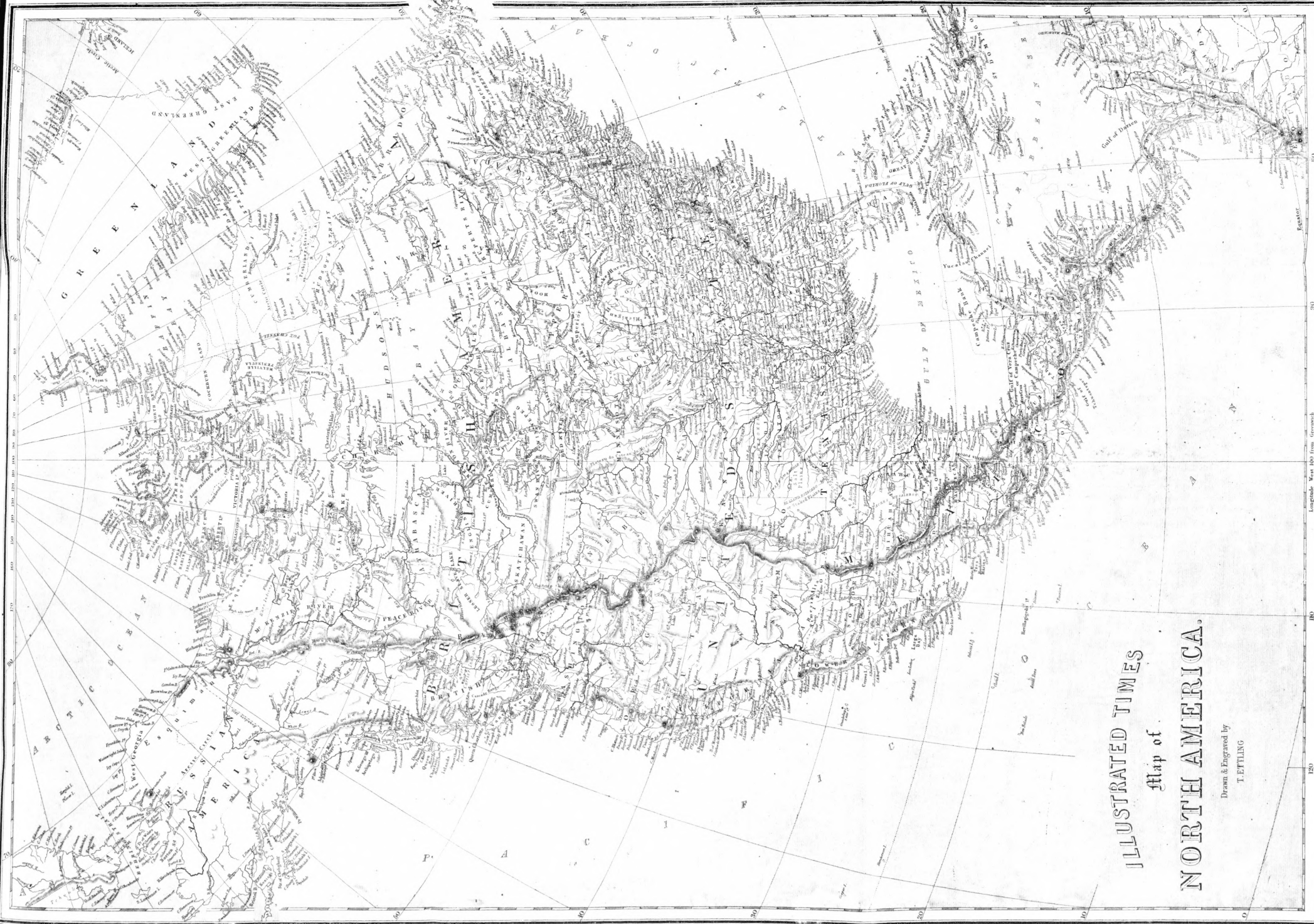


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